THE HINDOO PATRIOT

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THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 7TH JUNE.

THE ORIENTAL thus sums up the administration of the late Emperor of China: "During the fourteen years reign of the late Emperor Tung Che, the Taiping rebellion was suppressed, the Audience Question settled; also, the *imbroglio* with Japan; and by the establishment of arsenals and dockyards, he has bequeathed to his successors a fleet more powerful than the one purchased from Sherrard Osborne by his predecessor."

THE HON'BLE E. DRUMMOND has been appointed a Member of the Council of the Secretary of State for India. The reader will doubtless recognize him as a late Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces. He entered the service of the East India Company in 1832, and for twenty years was employed in various offices in the Mofussil of Bengal. In 1854 he was appointed Official Accountant to the Government of Bengal, Accountant in the Military Department, and Deputy Accountant-General to the Government of India. He was then appointed Accountant General to the Government of India. In 1862 he was appointed Financial Secretary, and in 1863 he was made the Lieutenant Governor of the North Western Provinces by Lord Elgin. His administration of the North Western Provinces was a blank, but he is reputed to possess considerable knowledge of finance, and it is believed he owes to it his appointment to the India Council.

SIR JOHN STRACHEY has recorded a sensible Resolution on annual administration Reports. The Government of India, at the instance of the Secretary of State, has asked the co-operation of Local Governments in reducing the number and voluminous character of the annual reports at present printed and published by the several Departments. Reform, says Sir John, must be looked for not in their number but in their size. He then remarks:

"It has been a subject of general complaint for some years past throughout this province as throughout India that annual reports has grown with the growth of time, and have become in many cases lengthy beyond endurance. Several reasons have combined to produce this result, but among them are two which His Honor wishes to distinguish, because if on these there is a clear understanding, he thinks that there is very much less chance of the evil increasing. The uses which an annual report is meant to serve, if rightly apprehended and kept in view, point clearly to the limits it should be allowed. Sir John Strachey will explain his view of those uses, and will leave it to officers to decide in practice the degree in which they admit brevity.

The immediate object of an annual report is to lay before the Government a complete record of the year's operations. The Government during the year has from time to time been kept fully informed of most questions requiring its orders, and instructions have been given as their need arose. The report puts before the Lieutenant-Governor little that is new, but brings before him, as a whole, the statistics and facts with which during the past 12 months he has dealt singly or in smaller groups. In the limited though important class of questions, which cannot be disposed of other than on review of the whole year's experience, a report requires comment from the officers writing it, and instructions from the Government. Comparative analysis, and special explanation of abnormal results, are in fact its only immediate administrative objects; and abnormal results are necessarily few. Accurate facts and figures (so far as in India accuracy may be attained), with concise and intelligent criticism, are what His Honor looks for. Subordinate reports should invariably be condensed, and their substance embodied by the head of the department, extracts only being given where they are absolutely needful to the understanding of the figured tables.

The other main, and in His Honor's judgment the principal, use which an annual report serves is that of a permanent record. In India changes of officers are so numerous that the need of such a record is felt to a degree unknown in Europe. There is scarcely an official in India over the age of 55, and the public memory is singularly short. It is very essential that there should exist a reliable and easily accessible record of the experience and working of past years, and this the annual reports supply. It is no less essential that the record should be in reasonable compass; in this the annual reports too often fail.

It will be clear then that the record of the writer's views on points cognate with the subject-matter of the report, or the introduction of discussions in themselves useful, and possibly interesting, are wholly out of the place in annual reports, and are, in the true sense of the word, impertinent. The quality moreover of an officer's work is too often in inverse ratio to the quantity he writes about it, and the last test which His Honor can trust is that suggested by an official's estimate of his own doings in his own record of them. He will be glad to have this quite clearly understood."

We wish the last remark were borne in mind by all local administrations. Unfortunately under our Paragraph Government the officer, who can write telling reports and minutes, is considered the most efficient. This is the age of trumpets, and Indian officials find from experience that trumpeting pays them well.

THE DUCHESS of Edinburgh is considered the richest Princess in Europe. Firstly, she has 5 per cent. per annum on a State marriage portion of one million roubles; secondly, an annuity of 75,000 roubles, and a special marriage portion of one million roubles granted by her father. The first million is to remain for ever in Russia, and the Duchess is to have separate and exclusive enjoyment of the income, *viz* 5 per cent. per annum. The second million is deposited in the treasury of the ministry of the Emperor's household, the Duchess receiving 5 per cent. per annum on the amount. The Emperor besides provided his daughter with a "marriage outfit suitable to her birth and rank," and that may be put down at a million of roubles more. It is left with the Duchess to dispose, by will, of the interest, respectively or collectively, derived from the two capitals of the aforesaid million each. Out of these hoards, the Duchess has to pay her "personal establishment, inclusive of chaplains and any subordinate officers necessary for the exercise of her religion." She is not answerable for the debts and obligations of the Duke, nor the Duke for hers, each being personally responsible for the liabilities she or he may separately incur. In the event of the Duchess becoming a widow, Parliament has provided that Her Royal Highness shall be paid £ 6,000 per annum, and should she re-marry, she is at liberty to take back, retain, or dispose of one-half of the State marriage portion of 1000,000 roubles (besides all her personal property); the remainder to belong to the children of the first marriage. An exclusive right is preserved to the special marriage portion. Should the Duchess die first, 250,000 roubles will be delivered absolutely to the Duke, and this is the only portion that can revert to His Royal Highness.

HIS HIGHNESS the Maharajah Holkar recognized the new heir to the throne of Baroda by sending him some congratulatory presents. Colonel Succaram Martand Bapoo Sahib Resumvallay, the Commander-in-Chief of the Indore Infantry, and brother of the late Bhow Sahib, Dewan of the Indore State during the memorable crisis of 1857 was selected as Ambassador from the Court of Indore. A special Durbar was held for the reception of the presents sent by His Highness the Holkar. A procession of elephants, horses, and mace-bearers of the Gaekwar, with an escort of cavalry and infantry, proceeded to the palace, the temporary residence of Colonel Succaram Martand. The following is a list of the gifts of the Maharaja Holkar:

1 State elephant with trappings complete.
2 State Arab horses ditto.
21 suites of gold and silver State apparel
1 valuable diamond algrette.
1 ditto large pearl necklace.
A large sum of money to be thrown around the persons of H. H. the Gaekwar and H. H. the Maharanee Jumnabai.
5 suites of gold and silver clothing for H. H. the Maharanee Jumnabai.
Ditto for H. H. Princess Tarabai.

The exact value of the whole of these presents is unknown, but it is reported to be between Rs. 15 and 20,000. The gifts were placed in a silver *howdah* on the elephant to be given to the Gaekwar, and Colonel Succaram Martand and suit mounting on others proceeded in this manner to the *havalee*, or palace, of the Gaekwar. The presents were then received in state. The presentation has a deep political significance.

IN FRANCE, says a Paris correspondent, a live Viscount, named de Ricard, aged 62, has been condemned to prison for shop-lifting. It would appear that he had no other means of living; he could not dig, and to beg he was ashamed. He must now cease to do evil, if he will not learn to do well.

THE BENCH of Victoria at Melbourne has decided that no Volunteer in uniform can be legally arrested for debt. Who would not be a Volunteer, if such a law were introduced in India?

TUESDAY, 8TH JUNE.

WE TAKE the following from the Cabul letter of the above journal:

"It is a rumour here that the rebellion in Turkistan has been raised by Naib Mohamed Ullum Khan himself. Some say that it is raised at the instigation of Sirdar Ubdulrahman Khan, but the fact is that the people of Turkistan, being very much inconvenienced by the oppression of Mahomed Ullum Khan, made their complaints to the King of Bokhara, who ordered that the Afghan subjects on the other side of the river Hamoon, who might come in to his territories, should be allowed houses, lands and an advance of money, the advance to be re-paid within ten years.

The Amir after consultation with his Sirdars ordered that out of the rifles received from Peshawar, 10,000 should be despatched to Turkistan. Syed Mohumed Noor Shah advised the sending of some troops to Jellalabad in aid of the troops now in Lallpoora, but the Amir is against it, and does not wish to send away any troops from Cabul. Recruits are being enlisted daily.

On account of the recent dismissal and imprisonment of many officers, all kinds of rumours are afloat in Cabul. Some attribute the cause of dissatisfaction at Jellalabad and Turkistan to Sirdar Ubdulrahman Khan, some to the King of Bokhara, and others to Russian influence.

Great care is taken of Sirdar Mahomed Yakoob Khan, as it is feared that he may escape by a subterraneous passage which may be prepared by his friends, and so raise dissatisfaction and rebellion through out the country.

All trade is stopped at Jellalabad and Turkistan, and therefore the revenue of Cabul in the Customs Department has been much reduced. The Amir does not pay any attention to the counsel of his Sirdars, but acts as his imagination directs him."

RESPECTING THE eclipse of the sun, which took place on the 6th ult., the prophet Zadkiel in his almanac predicts that—"Its influence will be to stir up disputes and controversies in religious matters. It will create contentions in India and in the southern parts of Asia, in Ceylon, and the islands of the eastern Archipelago, where fighting will abound. There will be great intemperate heat, and drought in parts of India, and there will be trouble and difficulties in the western part of the Chinese empire."

AN AMERICAN has undertaken to walk round the world starting from New York April 3rd, 1875, and completing the circuit November 23rd, 1876, doing about 33 miles a day; some of it on ocean steamers, some on land.

THE REIGN OF LAW in the Punjab. We take the following from the *Pioneer*:

"A case lately decided in the Umballa Deputy Commissioner's Court affords a striking illustration of the negligent style in which important public business is conducted in parts of India, notably in certain districts of the Punjab. A native firm bought from the Umballa Cantonment Committee the right to collect the octroi dues within the cantonment limits. To enforce their rights thus purchased they had occasion to sue Messrs. Ball and other English shop-keepers residing and trading within the cantonments for arrears of octroi dues. This suit was very important, as well as the firms, European and others, trading in the cantonments would be bound by the result. Among other pleas the defence, represented by Mr. Spitta, urged that Government sanction had never been given to the Cantonment Municipality and its octroi rules. The Court found that this contention was true, and that the acts of the Cantonment Committee were consequently null and invalid. The sanction of the Government, local or imperial had not been obtained. In fact, it had never been asked for. Thus this tax has been levied for the last ten years without any legal authority."

Cannot the Municipal Commissioners be made personally liable for this gross illegality?

THE SAME journal notices a case occuring close to Lucknow in which a landed proprietor and his servant were murdered by a body of men who lay in wait for them at the entrance of the village. Twenty-one were committed to the Court of Session, which convicted fourteen, sentencing four to death and the remainder to transportation for life. The appeals have not only all been rejected by the Judicial Commissioner, but he enhanced the punishment by attaching all the property of the accused moveable and immoveable. He describes the case as "one of the most deliberate and outrageous conspiracies to murder in revenge for injuries, actual or supposed, which has ever come under my notice."

THE ATTENTION of the Madras Government having been attracted by occasional sentences of flogging for "theft of bamboos," &c., on the prosecution of Forest officers, as shown in the returns, the Governor in Council considers that this ignominious description of punishment is very objectionable in the great majority of such cases, and directs the attention of Magistrates to the imposition of the alternative punishments provided by law.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH JUNE.

THE LONDON Correspondent of the *Englishman* has the following on Sir George Campbell's appearance in Parliament:

"At dinner I met the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir George Campbell. Another M. P. there, fresh from the house, told me Sir George had not shone in a speech made

that afternoon. 'Very nervous. Simply collapsed. Strange, too, for every one must allow he is clever, but it's only another example of the fact that talent and oratorical powers do not necessarily go together.' Such was the description. Though, apparently, he had not achieved success, he was exhausted, for the ex-Lieutenant-Governor went to sleep during dinner."

A RESIDENT of Egypt writes to the *Athenæum* to the effect, that the Viceroy is constructing a Railway from Alexandria to Rosetta; in the course of excavation innumerable mummies have turned up. A month back he found several coffins in the shape of human form, inside of which the bodies were apparently in the highest state of preservation; but on laying touch, they crumbled to atoms. Gold ornaments, which were also discovered there, were so thoroughly decomposed, that it was impossible to obtain a specimen.

A DEPUTATION from the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society waited upon the Colonial Minister soliciting him to take some steps to put down coolie labour in some of the British Colonial possessions; which they considered was only slavery in another name, and was kept up merely to foster mercantile and planting interests. They urged that the war in Cuba would end in the introduction of coolie labour from China, and that England ought to set Spain an example by abolishing coolie labour altogether, unless due check and safeguard were applied. Lord Carnarvon replied as follows:

His Lordship said he was glad to find that there was altogether an unanimous opinion in favour of the memorial just read. He should be sorry if it were so. It would open, of course, a very wide ground, and would imply an assent to conclusions on an important subject which he was not prepared to accept. He held that, considering the commercial depression that existed in many of the West Indian Islands, a system of coolie importation if it could be administered under due safeguards should be favoured by the Government; not, indeed, for the benefit, as one speaker had put it, of one class in these islands, but for the benefit of the whole. At the same time he felt the importance of watching such a system very closely. He had considered this subject carefully. Where there was a very redundant population with low wages in the place, and where in another labour could be employed with great advantages to all parties, it was not only justifiable but right on the part of the Government to give what assistance they could. That applied to another point—viz., the traffic among the Polynesian Islands. He would like to remind the deputation on one point, because it coincides with the view taken by Bishop Patteson (than whom there could not have been a more devoted follower of many of the principles which the deputation had at heart). Bishop Patteson distinctly laid down in his letters his wish, not that the trade should be repressed, but that it should be regulated, so that it might be made a great blessing instead of a curse and an evil. He had to thank the deputation for the very flattering opinion they held of him. He could freely say that he rejoiced extremely that it had fallen to his lot to carry through the emancipation of the slaves in West Africa. It had, however, been a work which required a good deal of consideration and many precautions. It could not be lightly undertaken, but having been undertaken he thought he might assure the deputation that according to the very latest reports, it had been carried through successfully, and with far fewer difficulties and delays than one could have reasonably anticipated.

The Deputation then retired.

THE TIMES publishes a telegram to the effect that shortly before starting for Germany the Emperor Alexander signed a Convention with Japan, by which the island of Saghalien, at the mouth of the River Amoor, is ceded to Russia. Saghalien was formerly held jointly by Russia and Japan, the latter occupying the southern and the former the northern portion of the island. Its extensive coal fields are to be worked by Russian engineers and minors, and it is intended, for this purpose, to employ a large number of the convicts from Siberia.

THE CITY of London has presented their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh a magnificent service of plate of the value of 3000 guineas as the wedding-gift of the city. The service consists of a long plateau with a large centrepiece, representing the "Triumph of Venus, born of the sea." At the base are Tritons, supporting on one side the, Royal arms of England, on the other those of Russia, and separated by swans, which are still in Russia typical of marriage. On the margin of the plateau are four groups of Tritons, and at the ends two larger groups indicative of galleys, containing representation of the great rivers—the Thames and the Neva. On the galley representing the Thames is a figure of Alfred the Great, and on that of the Niva one of Peter the Great, the originators—according to the official description of gift of the Corporation—of the Navies of England and Russia. The selection of the Roman costume for Peter the Great is stated to have been influenced partly by its being the dress used by Falcenet for the great equestrian statue of Peter at St. Petersburg, and partly for harmony of general effect. Spaces are arranged on each galley for the arms of London and St. Petersburg, and on the plateau for the arms and supporters of the City of London. The candelabra are designed to correspond with those which the Duke already possesses, but with the addition of marine figures, to accord more closely with the design of the centrepiece. The design and workmanship were executed by Messrs. Garrad, goldsmiths, Haymarket.

IS IS stated that Her Royal Highness Princess Louis of Hesse—Princess Alice of England—has accepted the Presidency of the National Indian Association. This we believe is Miss Carpenter's Association.

THURSDAY, 10TH JUNE.

IT IS STATED that the services of forty-five clerks have been dispensed with by the Madras Government. Some of these employes had thirty years' service to show, and none, it appears, less than two. If this summary dismissal has originated from motives of economy, we think a more substantial saving would have been made, if some of the fat geese, who we believe could have been well spared, had been killed.

WE HEAR that the Special Commissioners appointed to investigate and liquidate the debts of the Newab Nazim of Moorshedabad have settled the claims of two of the largest creditors, Rai Dhunput and Luchmiput Sing Bahadurs. They have awarded to Rai Dhunput Rs. 650,000, and to Rai Luchmiput Rs. 203,000, which cover principal with interest at the rate of 12 per cent.

THE ACTING Governor of Madras has given orders to the effect that, whilst the members of government are away from Madras at Ootocamund, no rent shall be paid for the pews in the Cathedral at Madras that His Excellency and suite are in the habit of occupying when residing in Madras. Orders, however, have been given that the same pews shall be at the service of the Governor when His Excellency returns to Madras in the cold season. The Madras papers are indignant.

THE ENGLISHMAN hears that the Maharaja Dhuleep Singh may accompany the Prince of Wales to India.

IT APPEARS from the mortuary returns of Bombay that the most dangerous malady in that city is Remittent fever which carries off the greatest number of all classes of people, and next to it are diseases of the respiratory organs.

THE PIONEER says that the object of Mr. Eastwick, who has come to India to urge the claims of the East India Association upon educated natives, is also partly to collect materials for the revision of Murray's *Hand-book of the Bombay Presidency* written by himself well nigh thirty years ago.

YESTERDAY'S *Calcutta Gazette* contains a report on the cyclone which visited Bengal on the 15th and 16th October 1874. This is very quick despatch of business!

THE SAME JOURNAL contains an interesting report on the agricultural exhibition and mela held at Fureedpore in the beginning of January 1875. The fair lasted for nine days. We are told that "the display of paddy was creditable," that" the flowers were of the most ordinary kinds to be found in gardens, but some of the *dalies* of vegetables were really magnificent." The show of potatoes was good; mustard was poor, so was barley; the tobacco leaves were tolerably large; implements of husbandry were of the ordinary description; cows and bullocks made a poor show, but fowls were better than usual. On the last day of the fair, prizes to the amount of Rs. 677-15-9 were distributed amongst the successful competitors.

LIFE in Baroda has acquired its usual elasticity. The following telegram is dated Baroda June 5th:

"A grand elephant fight took place yesterday evening. H. H. the Gaekwar, Sir Richard Meade, and all the gentry were present. The Ranee Jamnabai entertained the ladies on the upper story of the palace; the Gaekwar the gentlemen below. A special durbar for the Maharajah Holkar's ambassador is arranged to take place to morrow. The astrologers have succeeded in having the native installation ceremony again postponed. Three other claimants to the gadee, who gave much trouble hitherto, have intimated to Sir Richard Meade their willingness to take the oath of allegiance, and 'recognize the Viceroy's selection. Although every thing is quiet, Sir Madhava Rao has a great deal of trouble sometimes on account of cliques forming. Sir Richard Meade deserves praise for his firm and cautious administration."

FRIDAY, 11TH JUNE.

THE YOUNG Maharaja of Cooch Behar who has arrived at Simla, for a two months' residence, is said to be a well-trained lad. Is it because he has an English tutor and dresses himself in European clothes? Who has taught the Maharaja to dress himself in European costume? Once begin with the dress, one knows not where the process of anglicization will end? How much was the Wards' Institution maligned because the late Maharaja caught the European vice of drinking?

WE ARE sorry to learn that Babu Bepin Behari Mookerjea, who addressed the powerful letters to the *Times* under the *nom-de-plume* of "A Bengali Villager," which created great sensation at the time, and which are very highly spoken of in the last number of the *Westminster Review*, is suffering from a wandering mind.

DR. A. C. BURNELL of Madras has just brought out a work, entitled 'Elements of South Indian Palæography, from the Fourth to the Seventeenth Century A. D., being an Introduction to the Study of South Indian Inscriptions and MSS.' This work, consisting of about 100 pages quarto of letter-press, and thirty plates of alphabets and inscriptions, is likely, the London *Athenæum* remarks, to initiate a new era in the science of palæography, inasmuch as it places on a solid basis the history of the Indian alphabets, of the numeral figures used in India, of the various Indian eras, and many collateral questions, about which our information has hitherto been extremely vague.

IT IS stated in a London paper that the total growth of the revenue of the United Kingdom in the last decennial period has been £55,000,000 or at the rate of £2,500,000 a year. And if the decade is divided into two quinquennial periods, the result is:—

1840-1852 ...	£1,000,000	1859-1865 ...	£1,780,000
1852-1859 ...	£1,240,000	1865-1875 ...	£2,500,008

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL of England, writing on the 5th ultimo, gives the annual rate of mortality, according to the latest returns as follows:—In Madras 35; Calcutta 29; Bombay, 33; Paris, 28; Brussels, 23; Amsterdam, 38; Rotterdam, 33; The Hague, 30; Copenhagen, 40: Christiana, 15; Berlin, 35; Hamburg, 32; Breslau, 34; Munich, 45; Vienna, 29; Naples, 44; Turin, 35; Alexandria, 44; New York, 31; and Philadelphia, 24.

THE REPORTER of Science Gossip in the *Indian Statesman* says that Dr. Krantz confirms the observation of Vogel, that the addition of oil of mustard to milk prevents its turning sour. Twelve drops of the oil added to a pint of milk entirely prevents the formation of lactic acid, and the milk will keep sweet for weeks.

AUSTRALIA seems to be the healthiest spot in the world. In New Zealand the death-rate is only 12.67 per thousand: in South Australia 13.48; New South Wales 13.84; Victoria 14·74; Queensland 16.06. In England the death-rate is over 22.

THE LAST *Calcutta Gazette* contains the following notification:

The appointments of the following gentlemen as Honorary Magistrates in the Midnapore Division of the Fureedpore District are cancelled:—

Babu Prosono Coomar Sen.	Babu Debnath Roy.
„ Koylash Chunder Sen.	„ Boykunto Chunder Roy.
„ Tara Prosono Sen.	„ Radha Churn Roy,
„ Anundo Mohun Chowdhuri.	Mns. Nuzamuddin Chowdhuri.
	Kazi Mahomed Rashid.

Why this wholesale cancellation?

THE INDIAN DAILY NEWS has the following:

"With respect to the statements and speculations that have appeared in some of the papers about a division of Police authority in the Town of Calcutta, we have what we should deem very good authority for believing that they owe their origin to imagination rather than to fact. Yet the whole arrangements have been related most circumstantially, and the names given of the various parties immediately interested. If there be no truth in these statements it says something for the vigor of oriental imagination which is evidently capable of Miltonic excellence in "things unattempted yet in prose or rhyme."

And "oriental imagination" runs riot in the columns of our contemporary. He is simpy lowering the standard of respectable journalism by filling in his columns with letters which are not only products of "oriental imagination," but also of impotent malice or spite. Names are dragged in a most offensive way in connection with matters, which as he now finds are pure inventions, and good sense and good taste ought to have cautioned him long ere this against allowing his good nature to be taken advantage of by interested or spiteful people. Surely the "Father of the Press" ought to have had sufficient experience to know that he is under no "public" obligation to publish such sorry stuff of "oriental imagination"

SATURDAY, 12TH JUNE.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA draws the following flattering picture of English social life in India:

"Well, we have improved in some things; but in others we are no better; thus the "flirtations"—as they are euphoniously called, between married men and married women, too often ending in separation and the Divorce Court, always a station or hill scandal—are as disastrous in a social sense as almost anything the old race of nabobs did in their worst days. It is unfortunately the case with some Anglo-Indians of distinction, that they are prone to forget that the wives of their friends are wives at all, but rather ladies to be won with the devotion a young man pays to his sweetheart. There are men among us who plainly make this description of seduction the business of their lives, and it is a heavy reflection on the tone of Indian society, that these men are commonly the most popular members of the community. Their happiness lies in compromising reputations, while the lady-killer of an Indian station is looked up to, and made much of; ladies themselves unhappily often ministering to this through pure rivalry, not unmixed with *ennui*. Whether this innovation is more American or Parisian, we cannot say; but wherever it comes from

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it in no way tends to heighten the world's opinion of our social life."

Poor Caro is being hunted down for saying as much!

EVICTION seems to be the order of the day in Oudh. In the Lucknow division alone, notices of eviction increased from 5,281 in 1873 to 9,182 in 1874. In the single district of Hurdui, Seetapore division, there were 1,164 such notices, and 420 tenants were entirely ejected. The Commissioner of Seetapore thinks that these figures indicate nothing beyond the normal changes of a healthy agriculture.

THE FRIEND OF INDIA gives some interesting statistics about the scale of pay and terms of service in public offices in the United Kingdom:

"As regards the *initial* pay, the usual age of entry in banks and insurance companies is from 17 or 18 to 20, and the salary from 70*l.* to 80*l.* In the case of one insurance company, the age of admission is from 15 to 18. The solicitors also begin with boy-clerks, and the North-Western Railway and the Clearing-house have apprentices from 14 to 16. But the salary in these cases begins at from 25*l.* to 40*l.*, and the usual pay of a junior clerk between 18 and 20 may be roughly put at about 80*l.* Only one establishment—that of a firm of solicitors—speaks of the lowest salary of copying and general clerks being as high as 100*l.* The Bank of England with an establishment of 800 clerks, returns the age of entry for ordinary clerks as 18 to 25, and uncovenanted clerks 16 to 18, and the initial pay "about 70*l.* per annum." The London and Westminister Bank, with 443 clerks, returns the age of entry at from 18 to 21, and the initial pay 80*l.* per annum, except in the case of the juniors, who enter between 16 and 17 at 50*l.* per annum. In Glyn's, with 200 clerks, the initial pay is 75*l.* per annum, and the age of entry between 17 and 18. Mr. Newmarch, who was called on specially to give evidence respecting Glyn's establishment, also added that "75*l.* for a lad of 18 is by no means a low salary. Upon that point I can speak with considerable confidence. Taking the general run of clerical employment in the city there are not many places where a lad of 18 would get 75*l.* a year." and Mr. W. T. Newmarch, who attended with him, stated that he "had some experience in the North of England, and there any one of the same age, namely 18, would certainly not receive more than 60*l.* and probably somewhat less,

In the Bank of England, which seems to stand highest in the liberality of its ordinary arrangements, Mr. Hammond Chubb, the Secretary, stated that every clerk would rise to a "maximum" of 300*l.* about 41 to 44 years of age, and there is another mode, of increase called an additional allowances, which would make that mixmum 400*l.*, but "it is only if he shows aptitude that he will get the 400*l.* He must first get into an office which requires some ability, and then he must get some position in it." Practically, only about half the clerks receive more than 300*l.*, including all the higher paid appointments. To sum up—the characteristics of pay and service in the great private establishments for clerks of some merit may be defined to be (1) a salary of 70*l.* at the age of 18, rising to 200*l.* to 300*l.* between 35 and 40 (2) in return for a service of 8 hours, on the average per day, and (3) with an annual holiday usually of a fortnight, increasing to three weeks after a long service."

Yet, Englishmen, who come out as members of the Indian Civil Service, complain ot the Indian scale of pay.

CHINA is making extensive preparations for an attack on the Ameer of Kashghur. Mitrailleurs will be employed.

THE INSTALLATION of the young Gaekwar of Baroda has been postponed owing to the unfavourable prognostications of the local astrologers.

CONSEQUENT on the deposition of the Gaekwar of Baroda, says the London Correspondent of the *Indian Mirror*, it is proposed to establish a Constitutional Society in England. Its programme is thus sketched:

"The Constitutional Society of India is an unsectarian association in the sense that it seeks to unite all friends of India and Indian nationalists without distinction of creed or religion.

The Constitutional Society is an important association in the sense that it welcomes the alliance of upright politicians of all parties while inflexibly declining to become identified with, or to participate in, the particular schemes or objects of any political party whatever.

The Constitutional Society of India is above all a practical association for the carrying out of practical measures of Indian Reform.

The Constitutional Society of India may consist of Indian Sovereigns in feudatory alliance with the British Crown, of Members of both Houses, of the Imperial Parliament, Indian Statesmen, scholars and representatives of the great propertied, mercantile, and professional classes of India together with such other gentlemen as shall be elected by the Governing and Administrative Council of the Society.

The following gentlemen shall form, for the present, the Council of the Society:—A. M. Sulivan, Esq. M. P.; J. Bonayne, Esq., M. P.; J. O'Conner Power, Esq., M. P.; G. M. Tagore, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; Lawrence Beale Esq., Barrister-at-Law; F. H. O'Donnell, Esq., M. P.,; J. C. Meenaeshya, Esq.

The Head Offices of the Constitutional Society of India, shall be maintained at Westminster for the greater convenience arising from proximity to the central legislation of the Empire. Branch offices and Agencies shall be maintained in the Chief Indian Capitals as well in British as in Native Territory.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London 4th June.—In the House of Commons last night Mr. Lewis, member for Aberdeen, asked whether the expenses of the Prince of Wales' visit to India would be charged to the Imperial or Indian Government. Mr. Disraeli replied, it was more fitting to reserve such questions until a definite proposition was introduced

Lord Carnarvon communicated a despatch to the House of Lords proposing a Conference of deligates from the Colonies and States of South Africa for the consideration of a scheme of confederation of South African States.

London 5th June.—The Sultan of Zanzibar landed at Lisbon. He was received with princely honors, and had an audience with the King.

London 8th June.—In the House of Commons last night Lord George Hamilton in replying to a question on the Nizam's Railway loan said that though not illegal the Indian Government would not be responsible for payment of the money guaranteed nor would the Imperial Government interfere to enforce its payment,

Brussels 6th June.—The Belgian Minister of Justice has issued a circular in which he requests the law officers to proceed severely against instigators and perpetrators of religious disturbances in Belgium.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following publications:—1. Asiatic Researches, new edition, Vol. I. No. 1, Edited by Biharilala Mitra and Mohendranath Ghosh. 2. Kalir Dusadasa, a farce in Bengali, by Kanaylal Sen. 3. Deputy Bivuti yoga—a caricature of a Native Government officer, by Denonath Banerjea.

THE Asiatic Researches or the Transactions of the Asiatic Society of Bengal containing much valuable antiquarian, philological and geographical information had been long out of print, which put many intelligent enquirers to great inconvenience. We have great pleasure to notice that the enterprising publishers Babu Biharilala Mitra and Mahendra Nath Ghosh have undertaken to issue a new edition of the same, which is being issued in fortnightly numbers. The first number is before us which contain two papers, one a dissertation on the Orthography of Assiatic words in Roman Letters by Sir W. Jones and the other, Astronomical Observations in Fort William by Col. S, D. Pearce. The first number is not a bad specimen, and we would suggest the publishers the propriety of giving the contents for ready reference.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1875.

MR. GLADSTONE ON FINANCE.

IN discussing the English Budget Mr. Gladstone made some remarks, which are of universal application, and which Indian financiers will do well to note. Of the Income tax he said: "My own opinion of the Income tax is that it ought to be abolished when by economy, and without economy it never can be done,—by a policy of economy, instead of a policy of very large expenditure, and by the vigorous vitality of the resources of the country its abolition can be effected." Judged by this principle the step taken by Lord Northbrook in repealing the Indian Income tax was perfectly justified. Mr. Gladstone then advocated the cause of economy. "The first duty of the Chancellor of the Exchequer," he said, "is to reduce the expenditure of the country; the second is to keep the income of the country above the charges; and the third is to present nothing to the country and to the House of Commons except figures that will bear careful and searching examination. We must not forget that the House of Commons deals with the Government in matters of finance upon terms of great disadvantage. On most questions that are discussed in this House numbers of hon. members are able to follow the subject and to give opinions of weight with regard to it, but on questions of finance that is not the case. Our system of finance is often complained of as being so complicated, and people ask why we do not have a more simple system of finance. But the primary condition of our financial system should be not so much to secure simplicity in our accounts as a system that is certain, safe, and well calculated to maintain the control of Parliament. And I venture to say, after a long experience, that, however desirable simplicity may be, I doubt the possibility of combining the attainment of the greater ends to which I have referred with the simplicity in our accounts which some persons desire. But the necessary result of this complication in our present financial system is that there only exists a small number of persons in this House who can follow the financial accounts of the country. I don't mean as to the expediency of laying on or of taking off particular taxes, but as to the mode of bringing to a proper account those enormous sums which pass through the hands of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who is possibly the greatest banker in the world and has in that character, to deal with affairs which are scattered all over the face of the earth." The same remarks apply equally to the financial administration of India, with this difference that there is no House of Commons in India to bring the Government to account. If it is the first duty of a Chancellor of the Exchequer, responsible to a House of Commons, to enforce economy, how much more is the same obligation of the Indian Chancellor of the Exchequer enhanced, when he is not responsible to a governing Parliament. We are sorry to confess that none of the successive Finance Ministers of India shewed a lively sense of that obligation. It is true that considerable reductions have been effected, compared with the Mutiny standard, but there is a wide gap between the expenditure of the pre-Mutiny and that of the post-Mutiny era. Rightly considered the Indian Chancellor has much greater freedom of action than his English prototype, but where is that courage, that capacity, that determination to strike the blow where the blow ought to be struck?

Mr. Gladstone then laid down the elementary principles on which a budget should be framed. The established principle of finance he said is that the whole charge of the country for the year so far as it can be foreseen, is to be submitted to the country as charge at the period of the financial statement; and if any elements of that charge are uncertain, they are not to be left out of view. The rule is that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is to state them as well as he can, and take a sum which he thinks ample to cover them, before he presents anything that he is justified in the face of Parliament in calling a surplus. He seemed to be opposed to supplementary estimates as a rule. He observed: "My right hon. friend has said there will be Supplementary Estimates but that he does not know what they will be; and because he does not know what they will be he does not provide a farthing to meet them. I say it is his absolute duty to make the best computation he can of those Supplementary Estimates, and to charge himself with the whole of them before he so much as pronounces the word "surplus" to the House. I hold that it is in the power of the Treasury, by communication with the Departments, to know what the Supplementary Estimates are likely to be and that their probable amount is part of the information that ought to be submitted to us before we proceed to strike a balance between the revenue and expenditure of the year." We wish the Local Governments and Municipalities in India would bear this truth in mind. The Supplementary Estimates are now-a-days so frequent and comprehensive that the original budget is almost lost sight of. We do not see the utility of the budget system if it can be varied and modified at the pleasure of the expending authorities.

Mr. Gladstone thus spoke on the redemption of the National Debt:

"I now propose to make some remarks on the plans of my right hon. friend in respect to the National Debt, in the light of the observations I have already offered in regard to the condition of his most shadowy and ghostly surplus, which I contend is fully and more than fully charged—nay, charged three or four times over—for different public purposes. My right hon. friend has proposed a scheme with regard to the National Debt which has received the marked approbation of what are believed to be the most sagacious of all things, inanimate—viz the Three per Cents. (A laugh). Half a percent., forsooth, has been added to that part of the National Debt in consequence of the promulgation of the scheme of the Government of its reduction. Now, there are three modes by which the National Debt may be reduced—one is by a Surplus of revenue over expenditure; one is by Terminable Annuities; and the third is by fixed appropriations beforehand. My own deep conviction is that although we have done a good deal, we have never done as much as we ought to have done in the reduction of the Debt (Hear, hear). My right hon. friend near me (Mr. Lowe) was enabled during five years of his administration to surpass every proceeding of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in this matter; but even the standard of reduction established by him did not, I think, at all answer the powers and capacities of a country so great as this, if they were accompanied by an equal forethought and a desire to guard against the probable contingencies of the future. Having those views, it may be said I ought not to be fastidious as to my preference as between one mode and another of reducing the Debt. Well, I will take any mode that you show to be real; and my objection to this proposal is that it is totally unreal, totally opposed to authority and to the test of experience. You will see if I make good this objection. First, we may reduce the Debt by Terminable Annuities; and here the Chancellor of the Exchequer gave the House the figures, which I have no doubt are perfectly correct; and they are of the most instructive character. Down to a certain date he showed us what had been done by two modes that had been adopted for the reduction of the Debt, and he likewise showed us what had been done by the contractions of new loans. The surpluses of revenue over expenditure amounted, when put together, to 40,000,000. But those surpluses of revenue over expenditure were, unfortunately, outweighed by the surpluses of expenditure over revenue, because, although we may divide these surpluses of expenditure into two classes, according as they are unforeseen deficiencies or according as they are loans, yet a loan means nothing in the world but

the expression of a deficiency in the year's income over the expenditure. And while the whole of those surpluses amounted to 40 millions, the deficiencies, together with the loans that it was necessary to raise to meet the expenditure, were 73 millions. Although great efforts have been made by Parliaments and Governments for the reduction of the Debt, yet, so far as the annual balances of revenue and expenditure are concerned, taking the loans into view, as you most do, you have an actual deficiency of 33 millions. The whole of this reduction has been effected by means of terminable annuities. They have effected a reduction of £120,000,000 which carries on its back a sum of £33,000,000, leaving a net reduction of 87,000,000. But the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the face of his figures would show that upon the whole the surplus of revenue over expenditure has failed by £33,000,000 to meet the deficiencies flies over a period of 30 years to 1905, and takes credit for £5,000,000 every year during that period. Now is that, I would ask, a practical proceeding, when the experience of the last 40 years shows that our deficiencies did more to increase the debt on the whole than the surpluses have done to reduce it? It is probable that with that experience there will for 30 years to come be an excess of £15,000,000 over the deficiency, and that the state of things hereafter will be entirely reversed? (Hear hear). And in what circumstances is this proposal of Government made? If my right hon. friend had a surplus of £500,000 to begin with, there would be some element or spark of encouragement in the case. Here, however, is a Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has not one farthing of surplus (hear hear,) and who presents to our imagination a surplus of £500,000 for 30 years to come, for every one of which years his surplus is founded on the assumption that future Chancellors of the Exchequer will do exactly the opposite of that which he has done. (Hear.) This is a somewhat extraordinary result, and it is necessary that the House of Commons, in the first instance, the intelligent Editors of critical periodicals in the second, and the Three per Cents. in the third instances should take some cognizance of these facts. With respect to another mode of reducing the Debt, I will not enter into any comparison between Dr. Price, Mr. Pitt, Lord Granville, and Lord Bexley. They had different methods of proceeding, and I do not desire to dwell on the distinctions between one of their plans and the other. The essential principle of these plans was that every year the Chancellor of the Exchequer should present, not a nominal but a real surplus, which is a very different thing from making fixed appropriations of money by prior Act of Parliament—no, not of money, for if that were so there would be a good deal to be said in favour of the plan—but of mere ciphers and figures on a sheet of paper which are to reason the sum of £230,000,000, and which utterly bewilder the imagination. (Hear hear.) Now what I submit to the Committee is that this method of providing for the reduction of Debt by fixed appropriation has been tested by experience, and has failed over and over again.

My right hon. friend said he thinks if we adopt his plan and pass it into law a future Chancellor of the Exchequer will not like to come down and repeal the law, unless he had good reasons against imposing a new tax. He thinks a Chancellor of the Exchequer will have a difficulty in finding good reasons against a new tax. There, again, I must say I am astonished at his sanguine expectations. Is there ever wanting a good reason against a new tax? (Laughter.) Are now taxes ever adopted except under pressure of necessity? Will any man under a paper necessity impose a new tax? Will any man do so under such a necessity as is now proposed to be constituted?—that is to say referring to a past Chancellor of the Exchequer, who travelled out of his province and chose to lay an injunction upon the future which he had no right to lay, and which he did not supply his successors with the means of meeting. We live in an age of wonders; we have seen many and shall see many; but there is one wonder we have never seen, and that is a Chancellor of the Exchequer who in his place here will propose a new tax in order to maintain a sinking fund. History certainly has not produced any such creation, and I do not think that a Government which justly prides itself on adherence to the traditions of the past, on learning lessons from antiquity, on avoiding theories and keeping to the lessons of experience, ought to delude us by projects such as this into marshes and away from the solid ground we have hitherto occupied. It appears to me there is no answer to this. There is a further objection to the proposal, and it is that, in undertaking to determine now what shall be done in the year 1875 with respect to a sum of £5,000,000 a year my hon. friend is invading the province of future Finance Ministers and future Parliaments to a degree and in a manner entirely without example. Is it reasonable to suppose that the Chancellor of the Exchequer of 1885 will be governed in the slightest degree in his view of the policy of the time, and what the interests of the country may then require, by a reference to a time when the Chancellor of the Exchequer wished to do something and had not money to do it with (Laughter.) It is obvious he will say. "It is enough for us to manage our own affairs and to leave them to manage theirs." What respect would the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1874 pay to the judgment of the Chancellor of the Exchequer in 1875 who had been so kind as to do his work for him in total ignorance as to what would be the state of the country in 1875?"

We are afraid that Mr. Gladstone in making the above remarks was carried away by party zeal. The national debt, say what some economists may, is a national misfortune, and that financier wisely looks ahead, who seeks to extinguish it. By doing so he serves both the present and future generations. It is true that it cannot be just to lay the whole burden of expenditure upon the present generation, but the coming generation may well say that if things had been left to them they would have managed much better. The liability ought therefore to be divided upon an equitable basis, but in the interest of the state or the nation the national debt ought to be kept as low as practicable.

DACOITY IN BRITISH BURMA.

FOR the first time in the history of British rule in the East has the head of the Police in a British province fallen a victim to violence in the discharge of official duty. The very name of a British officer has always carried a terror to the minds of even the most desperate criminals; how often has his presence in a district or village torn with affrays and disturbances, been a signal for order. But in Pegu in British Burma the Inspector General of Police was shot dead by a band of dacoits in his attempt to apprehend them. Such a daring murder, we repeat, is unknown in the annals of British rule in the East. The following is an official account of the unfortunate accident: "At 5 P. M. on the evening of the 27th, Colonel Hamilton and Lieutenant Raikes received information that a band of dacoits who had been concerned in the recent outrage in the Pegu sub-division were, as usual, in the jungle near Pyagalay. They had built a temporary hut, and the information was such as to induce the belief that they would spend the night in it. Colonel Hamilton and Mr. Raikes accordingly started for this hut at midnight, and reached it after a seven-mile walk through the jungle. It was situated in a wild, desolate waste, called the Nyet Gyee Choung, unfortunately it was not quite daylight (5-15 to 5-30 A. M.) when they sighted the hut. They attacked it at once. Colonel Hamilton being on the right, and Mr. Raikes on the left side, and commenced the attack by firing into it. The dacoits responded by five simultaneous shots. It was too dark then to see the effect of the firing, but Mr. Raikes after vainly trying to induce some of his men to accompany him to the rear of the hut, called out to Colonel Hamilton to accompany him. No answer was received, and shortly afterwards he found Colonel Hamilton lying dead, shot through the heart." We cannot sufficiently express our regret at this unhappy issue, but we cannot conceal our conviction that it was due to Colonel Hamilton's rashness. He seemed to have gone to this nest of dacoits at night-fall, the darkness of the evening adding to the difficulties of his position. He had only one European officer under him, who did his work bravely, but his native followers had not the pluck to face the dacoits, who situated as they were fought a desperate game and a chance shot despatched the Inspector General. The melancholy event has cast a deep gloom over the whole province.

The *Rangoon Gazette* furnishes some particulars regarding the lamented deceased. We are told that Colonel Hamilton was one of the three officers, who, on the disbandment of their regiments in 1862, volunteered to join the new Police Force that was then being formed by Captain H. T. Duncan. He was appointed Superintendent of Police at Akyab. He was subsequently transferred to the Amherst District, where he did good service in breaking up the bands of dacoits that infested portions of that districts and were the terror of the Thitgoungs and other inhabitants of that portion of the country. In the middle of 1868, he was transferred to the Rangoon district, and in the annual Police Report for that year, we find his services noticed thus: "Major Hamilton's administration of the district Police during the past four years has been most successful." When Major Duncan proceeded on leave to Europe in 1869, Major Hamilton was the officer selected to officiate for him, and on the return of the former officer, the latter went home. When Mr. Wheeler left Burma in 1873, Major Duncan was appointed to the Secretariat and Major Hamilton took charge of the office of the Inspector-General of Police. Our contemporary adds: "If there was one fault that Colonel Hamilton possessed, it was that of over-zeal and being too anxious about his work. The duties of his office were, it must be admitted, most responsible and onerous; still he might perhaps have got through them with less trouble to himself, with greater ease to his subordinates and yet with as successful an issue. It was this over-anxiety that made him often personally undertake duties that would have been better left to some junior officer, and it was the same over-zeal if we may so term it that made him undertake himself the last duty which proved so fatal to him." We are therefore disposed to regard this *contretemps* as the result of Colonel Hamilton's own rashness, and not as an illustration of the inefficiency of the Police.

It appears from the administration reports of British Burma that dacoity is decreasing in that province. The following figures show how the Police has been successful in this direction;

Year.	No.	Year.	No.
1867	213	1871	118
1868	172	1872	65
1869	117	1873	34
1870 ...	132		

In the last administration report the Chief Commissioner remarks: "The crime of dacoity has hitherto held a predominant position among the heinous offences occurring in this province, and the proportionately large number of cases which have occurred when compared with other administrations has been held to show a marked lawlessness among the people. The deduction was doubtless correct enough: the crime of dacoity in British Burma had some features which distinguished it from the same crime in other provinces, and in the remarks on the Police Report for 1872 it was suggested that the diminution of the crime was probably largely due to the changed condition of the people. The traditional feeling regarding this offence, derived from the native rule which preceded our occupation of the province, is gradually dying out among a population which now largely consists of persons who have been born under British rule, or who were of tender years at the time of our occupation. Those concerned in the criminal administration of the province discerned, and from time to time pointed out in the periodical reports, that the character of the crime was steadily assuming a milder type. The notorious leaders of organized gangs were year by year captured or destroyed, and, instead of the bushranger dacoits who lived in open defiance of the law, there had to be dealt with the casual criminals who temporarily associated for organized robberies in gangs." So far the Police administration has been satisfactory. The strength of the Police seems to be quite sufficient. It consists of one Inspector-General, 20 District and Assistant District Superintendents, 457 subordinate officers, and 5,431 foot and water police constables, maintained from Provincial revenues at a cost of £130,869, and 64 subordinate officers and 501 men maintained by Municipalities at a charge of £11,991, or a total force of 6,474, with an aggregate expenditure of £142,860. This amount equals 9-30 per cent. of the gross revenue of the province, and slightly over one shilling per head of the population; whilst the proportion of Police to area was one to 13½ square miles, and to population, one to 435. There is one point in connection with the Police organization of British Burma, which requires attention. Remembering that that province is so much infested with docoits, it is worthy of consideration whether it is necessary to entertain a special establishment like the old Dacoity Commission of Bengal for the clearance of this nuisance. It is true that dacoity has greatly decreased as shown above; still the spirit of lawlessness seems to be rampant among certain classes of the people, and a special Police would be highly useful. The Bengal experience of Mr. Rivers Thompson will doubtless enable him to deal with the subject satisfactorily.

TRAINING OF INDIAN CIVILIANS.

"IT has always seemed to me," says Sir Bartle, Frere in a letter addressed to Dr. Acland, and read at a convocation of the Oxford University, "most disastrous—I was almost saying disgraceful to all parties concerned that it should be so difficult for a man to enter the Indian Civil Service without sacrificing his University career that few University men now attempt it. The Legislature professes to open the Civil Service to the best educated men of all classes, but practically University men are almost excluded by the terms of the competition. This seems to me a double injustice and wrong to India, because we lose what I believe to be the best class of men for all Indian purposes—men taken from all ranks of our great middle class population, liberally trained and instructed, physically and intellec-

tually, in our best schools, and with the best associations, moral, social, and political, which Englishmen can have to make them hardworking, energetic, patriotic Englishmen fitted in every respect to rule and influence men of other races and creeds. No Hindus, however intellectual, no pedants, however learned, will be efficient substitutes for such men as you train at Oxford, and have trained for many hundred years past (I do not say you of Oxford exclusively, but you of both our Universities) with such eminent success. There is much of the modern training which is especially valuable—*inter alia*, all you are doing to teach Physical and Sanitary Science, both of which sciences have special utility as branches of education for India at the present day. On the other hand, it seems to me that it is most unjust to the University students that they alone should be debarred from competing for such careers as the Indian Civil Service affords. One naturally asks whose fault it is that they are debarred? The Civil Service Commissioners deny it is theirs. I do not suppose you admit that it is yours; but you are now proposing to do what in you lies to remove the bar, and I heartily trust that you will succeed, and that your example will aid the Civil Service Commissioners to do their part."

We entirely agree with the above. The most successful Competition-wallas in India are University men; they are men of culture, broad views and wide sympathies. It is much to be regretted that the tendency of the Indian Civil Service Examination is to shut out University men. We are glad to observe that a movement has been set on foot to remove this defect. The following Resolutions were proposed on May 13 at the Oxford University in congregation:

"1. That it is desirable to make arrangements enabling selected candidates for the Indian Civil Service to reside at the University.

2. That it is desirable to provide University teaching in certain branches of study specially required by the selected candidates.

3. That it is desirable to make arrangements which may bring the degree of B.A. within the reach of such candidates before they proceed to India."

In introducing the above Resolutions Professor Smith remarked:

"To bring the candidates to Oxford would be good for the men, and good for the University. The education of the clergy had been the chief thing achieved by the University but, after that, it had educated lawyers and statesmen. Why not then, those of India? "Roughness and want of manners" is a characteristic venial elsewhere, but fatal in a governing class. Let this be remedied in Oxford. Mr. Lowe had dwelt upon London being a school of knowledge of the world. But what knowledge of London would a young Scotchman or Irishman pick up in its streets? As for the 3rd Resolution, it would be objectionable if it were the thin end of the wedge, but, in fact the Indian Civil Service was essentially peculiar."

The Resolutions after some opposition were carried. The following decrees were then submitted and carried almost unanimously:

1.—"That the Vice-Chancellor be authorised respectfully to request the Secretary of State for India to consider whether the candidates cannot be selected at an age which will allow a three years' course of study at the University before the time at which such candidates are required to go out to India."

2.—"That the Vice-Chancellor be authorised to communicate to the Secretary of State for India the resolutions agreed to."

The following minute has been put in circulation:

"Under the present arrangements for supplying vacancies in the Civil Service of India about 40 young men of an age below (or very little above) 21 years are selected every year for the Service by means of a competitive examination which extends to the following branches of knowledge:—English Language and Literature and History (including Laws and Constitution); Language Literature, and History of Greece, of Rome, of France of Germany, of Italy of Mathematics Pure and Mixed; Natural Science—That is, Chemistry, Electricity and Magnetism, Natural History, Geology, Mineralogy (three only of these five subjects can be offered); Moral Sciences—that is, Logic, Mental and Moral Philosophy, : Sanskrit Language and Literature, Arabic Language and Literature. None of the subjects are obligatory but the candidates are guided in their choice by the publication of the greatest number of marks attainable in each, which shows their order of value, as follows: 1, English (including the History), 1,500, 2 Mathematics, 1,250, ; 3 and 4 Greek and Latin, each 750 (the two together exceeding Mathematics): 5 and 6, Natural Science and Moral Science, each 500; 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11, French, German, Italian Sanskrit and Arabic, each 375.

"The number of candidates is very large, and the amount of knowledge exhibited by even the lowest of those who are successful is very considerable, much above that which is required in our Schools for the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

"Having given this proof of their proficiency in general knowledge and of their intelligence, the selected candidates are required to apply themselves for two years to the following special subjects—Sanskrit one or more of the vernacular languages of India, the history and geography of India, political economy, and law; and an allowance is granted to each of them by the Secretary of State for India to help him to obtain the requisite instruction. The progress made by each candidate during these two years is tested by a searching examination every six months, and failure in any one of these half-yearly examinations entails a forfeiture of the appointment to India and a repayment of the money that has been received as allowance. At present the selected candidates are nominally free to obtain instruction in the special subjects where they please; but the necessity of the case obliges most of them to resort to London for the purpose, because London is the only place in which instruction in all the subjects can now be had. The inconveniences and dangers attendant upon this enforced residence in London away from parental control have long been seen by thoughtful observers, and there now are persons in high position who are of opinion that the Secretary of State for India would be acting the best interests of that country if he were to confine his grant of a Government allowance to those candidates alone who should reside during two years under collegiate discipline in some place or institution approved by himself. Should such a limitation be adopted, Oxford would certainly be one of the places appointed, if the University would add something to the provision it has already made for teaching some of the special subjects; and, while the selected candidates could hardly fail to benefit by friendly intercourse with so large a number of English gentlemen of their own age preparing for various occupations at home, the presence of 20 or 30 young men of high ability and attainments, who would be kept steadily at work by the constraint of half yearly examinations, might likewise have a beneficial influence upon our own students."

We wish this movement every success. We are however sorry to observe that Mr. Robert Lowe, one of the authors of the present competitive system, is strongly opposed to the introduction of the University element in the examination. He thus spoke at the Oxford University on the subject:

"In 1854 he endeavoured, under Lord Halifax, to give effect to the recommendations of the Commission over which Lord Macaulay presided, and again in 1870 the duty devolved upon him in the office he held in introducing competition into the Civil Service. He mentioned these things because in the first place, he observed very ominous symptoms in the press. Whenever we observed a number of newspapers discussing a subject not brought before them by the ordinary means, we might be sure that mischief was brewing. (Laughter.) It was said now there was great necessity for alteration in the Civil Service of India, and it was asserted that a certain number of those appointments should be given to Universities in order that we might have a greater number of gentlemen. He thought that was rather hard, when it was considered that these were the endowments of the poorer classes of the people, who could not afford to send their sons to the Universities. When we considered the enormous endowments of these Universities, it did appear a little too cruel to take away what he called the patrimony of those who were not in affluent circumstances in order to give it to those who were. Another suggestion was that the candidate after passing his examination should go for two years to the University. What the successful candidate should do was to endeavour to obtain a knowledge of life and that was to be found in London. He hoped nothing would induce the authorities of India to take young men away from the vicinity of the Courts of Law, in which, if anywhere, they must learn to administer law to millions of our Indian fellow-subjects, in order to shut them up in the Universities—excellent places, but kept apart from the rush and struggle of ordinary life."

We hope Mr. Lowe will not prove successful in his opposition. The higher the education of the members of the Indian Civil Service, the better for this country. Remembering that Lord Salisbury is the Chancellor of the Oxford University we believe there is every prospect of the movement being carried into effect. We only hope that no invidious distinction will be made between Indian and English candidates. If the age limit be raised to 25 years and due facilities be given to Indians for admission into Oxford, many of our countrymen we feel persuaded will take advantage of this privilege. This subject ought to engage the attention of the Indian public.

OUR SCHOOL-BOOKS.

WE have before us the reports of the Madras and Bengal Committees on School-books. The Madras report is by far the more thorough and elaborate. It is critical and comprehensive. We were not aware that the Bengal Committee had reported, but we have at last obtained a copy, not officially, and we must confess we are disappointed with it. Our disappointment becomes the greater, when we look to the names of the gentlemen, whose signatures the report bears. This report is on English books, but Vernacular books, as we stated before, have not yet been touched upon. We will immediately examine the cause of the delay in reporting upon the latter, but we will first notice the report upon the former.

The Secretary in his report to the Director states that "the Committee have confined their examination entirely to the English school-books actually in use in Bengal, and which are all read with a view to training the boys for success in the University Entrance Examination." We do not understand why was the scope of the enquiry so limited. As all Indian schools have been established more or less on the same model, the books in use in the several presidencies and provinces might fitly have been examined and a selection made from among them. British India is a grand federation, and if the Local Governments would occasionally compare notes with each other, they might correct many defects and deficiencies by such comparison. As regards school-books we would even go further. The books in use in English schools might as well have been referred to for the purposes of the enquiry. But the Bengal Committee have unfortunately circumscribed the field of their enquiry, and thus come to conclusions, which are disappointing. The only reason assigned for the limitation is that "if they enlarged their inquiries to the examination and discussion of all the books that might possibly be read within the range of the prescribed course of subjects, they might be embarking on an investigation of the whole field of English literature, and that their report would be delayed almost indefinitely." We are surprised that the Committee should have assigned such a reason as this for limiting the enquiry. Are they prepared to say that the books in use in the schools comprise the whole range of English literature?—but this is in effect what they do say. Could any thing be more lame and illogical than this? Then the Committee, it seems, have not only limited the enquiry, but burked its results as it were. They have given no analysis of the reports received from educational officers, nor of the opinions recorded by the different members of the Committee. It is stated that "all the reports thus received and examined have finally been analysed and reduced to a tabular form in the office of the Secretary, and the results of this analysis are contained in four large ledgers, which are stored in the office for reference." Yes, to be eaten by worms. What good will the four ledgers serve? Could not the literary men, who compose the Committee, have given a concise and readable analysis, and then we would have known what was what? The Madras Committee have done this work, and their report, which comprises both English and vernacular books, does not exceed 150 pages. We are next told that a Sub-committee was nominated for deciding on the merits of the text-books used in teaching English, another for those used in teaching history and geography, and a third for mathematical text-books. The reports of these Sub-committees are as meagre as possible. The Committee observe:

"They find that with regard to the great majority of school-books used in the schools of Bengal, the books edited and published in England, especially in the departments of English literature and history, are generally unsuited to the capacities of native students. Many of these books are occasionally offensive to their national and religious feelings. They contain frequent allusions to European and classical history, altogether beyond the ranges of school-boy reading in this country; and with hardly an exception, they pre-suppose a familiarity with English home-scenes and English domestic life, such as cannot possibly be possessed or even realised by Indian boys. On the other hand many of the text-books that have been published in India, prepared specially for the use of natives of this country, have been allowed to fall behind the age, and have become obsolete; many are full of inaccuracies both in matter and in style; and nearly all need improvement in the mere outward form, being badly and incorrectly printed on very inferior paper, badly bound and costly withal."

Now generalizations of this kind are as usual only partially true. It is certainly desirable to teach Indian youths English without overloading their minds with "English home-scenes and English domestic life," but no Indian can acquire a good or thorough knowledge of English without learning the leading events in European history, and acquainting himself with English home-scenes and English life, which are so much interwoven with English literature. Of course the Indian student should be gradually drawn to the wider range of English literature, but to taboo altogether classical or historical allusions or English home-scenes and domestic life would be to taboo the best part of English literature. The cat, however, comes out of the bag when they say:

"The Committee hold that the text-books for use in Indian schools ought, as a general rule, to be prepared specially for the use of Indian boys, by persons possessing a practical knowledge of their requirements with a due regard to their tastes and feelings, and with the utmost

care (at any rate in the books for the junior classes) to avoid everything that is obviously beyond the scope of their actual or possible experience. And whilst nearly all English books written for English boys would thus demand revision at the hands of a native scholar, or at least of some one well acquainted with native modes of thought, English books prepared by native scholars ought likewise generally to be revised by cultivated Englishmen, to secure that accuracy in minor points which is now happily regarded as an essential feature of a good school-book."

And the result is Babu Peary Churn Sircar's series "revised by E. Lethbridge M. A. late Scholar of Exeter Hall College, Oxford; Officiating Principal, Krishnaghur College, Bengal," and, which is not mentioned, Secretary to the School-book Revision Committee. We have taken a cursory glance at Babu Peary Churn Sircar's books, but do not see any material alterations made by the reviser. Our boy, who is going through the primers, and is now doomed to Babu Peary Churn Sircar's Second Book of Reading, points out a few alterations—thus "get up" instead of "rise," "fun" instead of "sport," "A walk at sun rise," instead of "A walk," "Sir" instead of "Master," "told" instead of "bid," and so on. We are not aware of the money value of these alterations, but if an enquiry be made, we believe, it will be found that Babu Peary Churn Sircar does not now get the whole of the profits from the sale of his books. Then he must have the books printed at Messrs. Thacker Spink & Co's.

With regard to History, the Committee remark:

"With regard to the English books used in teaching history, the Committee are of opinion that the defects in existing text-books may generally be attributed to causes similar to those which have injuriously affected the books used in teaching English, and especially to the ignoring of the obvious truth that works admirably adapted for boys in England may be, and often are, utterly unsuited to boys of this country. The Committee believe that the history of India, and especially the history of their own province, should form the starting point of the historical studies of Indian boys; the history of India would naturally lead to that of England, and in extending and completing their knowledge of English civilization they might be led to acquire some idea of the development of other European states."

The result is the introduction of the Histories of India and Bengal by Mr. Lethbridge, and the History of the World by Mr. Clarke, the former Secretary to the Committee, and the latter, until very recently, President of the Committee.

The Committee then remark on text-books in geography and arithmetic:

"With regard to the English text-books used in teaching geogarphy, the Committee are of opinion, that the most important point to be secured is the preparation of a really good atlas, or rather series of atlases, suited to the course of reading of Indian boys, and of moderate price, and that text-books of geography are most useful when used as companions to the atlas and the globe.

The only remaining subject commonly taught from English text-books in the schools of Bengal is mathematics; and on the text-books used in teaching this subject, the Committee have only to notice the importance of obtaining a cheap and trustworthy arithmetic in which due prominence is given, in the examples, to the Indian weights and measures. The value that is set upon this knowledge by the masters of schools will always largely depend on the weight assigned to it in the University Entrance Examination; and as recent University papers have shown a tendency to increase this weight, the Committee believe that the demand thus created will soon be supplied by new text-books. In other points, since the abstract principles and methods of mathematical science are the same for all countries and in all languages, there is little room for improvement on the standard English works now in general use"

We dare say we will have some of these days new text-books in these subjects by members of the Committee or their proteges.

The Committee thus conclude:

"The course of reading that it may be advisable to follow in the English classes will always depend to a considerable extent on the acquaintance with the common general knowledge that it may be possible for the boys to obtain by means of vernacular school-books. Thus, were it possible for Bengali boys to obtain in Bengali an acquaintance with the broad general facts of history, Indian, universal, and English, they might read with much greater advantage and rapidity the histories in English usually placed in their hands. The Committee see no reason whatever why boys should not obtain such knowledge of facts in Bengali, except that the requisite Bengali school-books do not at present exist. The Committee hope to remark further on this important feature in the education of Bengali boys learning English in their future report on the vernacular school-books in use in Bengal."

And the "requisite Bengali school-books" are, we believe, contemplated translations of Mr. Lethbridge's Histories of Bengal and India, and Mr. Clarke's History of the World. We hear that a translation of Mr. Blanford's Physical Geography has been commenced, and that Babu Kanyelal Dey's Chemistry is to be superseded by a fresh translation as a part we believe of Messrs. Thacker Spink and Co's. series, though both are contrary to the recent Resolution of the Government.

And now we come to the vernacular books. This branch of the subject was referred to the Committee under orders of Government dated the 22nd July 1873, or about two years ago, and no report has yet been submitted. In the meantime the translations of Messrs. Lethbridge's and Clarke's works are going on. With regard to these translations there is a little interesting history. Application was made on behalf of Mr. Clarke to Pundit Eswar Chunder Vidyasagar for a translation of his History of the World. This gentleman proposed two conditions, 1st that he should have the copy-right of his translation, and have it printed where he liked, and sell it at his own price, giving Mr. Clarke a bonus for according him the right of translation; and 2nd that he should translate free of charge and that the book should be sold at prime cost. These conditions were not accepted, and the negociations broke off. As for the delay in the submission of the report on vernacular books, we have heard that Babu Rajendralala Mitra sometime ago enquired of Babu Peary Churn Sircar, Secretary to the Vernacular Sub-committee, of the cause of the delay. He said that he had been told by Mr. Clarke that the Committee would not meet until the translations were ready. Thereupon the Babu saw Mr. Atkinson, the Director, and offered to resign his place on the Sub-Committee, as he thought, it would be unbecoming and unfair on the part of the Sub-Committee to ignore all the existing books, and suspend all action until certain books which were not existing then had been written and translated by some of the members of the Committee or in their behalf, in order that they may be recommended, particularly as the report of a Committee of which the President, the Secretary and at least one Member were personally interested in the sale of their own wares, would bring discredit on the whole. Mr. Atkinson protested, and said that he had been told that the meeting had been deferred because he (the Babu) could not attend; the Babu said that he had been ill for four months only, but that he had repeatedly asked Babu Pearychurn Sirkar to convene a meeting, and was invariably told in reply that there was no business ready for a meeting. Whilst this conversation was going on Mr. Sutcliffe dropped in; Mr. Atkinson repeated to him what the Babu had said; Mr. Sutcliffe observed that Babu Rajendralala must have misheard Peary Churn, but on the former's persisting that he could not have misheard, it was arranged that an enquiry would be made. Babu Rajendralala again saw Babu Peary Churn to make assurance doubly sure, and he was satisfied that he had not misheard him. The next morning Mr. Clarke took a letter from Babu Peary Churn, who wrote what he had told Babu Rajendralala Mitra, the only difference in the statement being that when he had spoken to Mr. Clarke about no meeting being held he (Mr. C.) "laughed" and he inferred therefrom that no meeting would be held until the expected Thacker and Spink's series would be ready in English and translated. This series it may be noted was no other than the books which Messrs. Clarke and Lethbridge had then in contemplation or in hand. Then Mr. Atkinson, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Woodrow, and Babu Rajendrala Mitra met some day at the School-Book Society on business, and after the meeting was over, Mr. Atkinson broached the matter under notice. Mr. Clarke shewed Babu Rajendralala Mitra Babu Peary Churn's letter, whereupon the Babu remarked that he had not been contradicted at all except in the matter of "inference"—Babu Peary Churn had used the word "laughed," which was not the right word, for if he had "laughed," he must have conveyed derision, and that could not have suggested the inference alluded to, he probably meant "smiled," and which meant acquiescence, confirmation, or concurrence, which would fully justify the inference, supported as it was by the broad facts—that no meeting of the Committee had been held, and that a letter had been received from the Bengal Government about the middle of last year in which the Committee was required to include in their report the proposed Thacker and Spink's series, and this could not be done until the series was out. It may not be inappropos here to note that in anticipation of this opposition of the Babu a letter was written in December last to Mr. Atkinson by Mr. Clarke in which he accounted for the delay in the Committee's action to the presence of certain independent members, and suggested that departmental officers or teachers under him should be appointed, whose action would be perhaps more tractable. Mr. Atkinson replied that Mr. Clarke would resign the Presidentship of the Committee, and Mr. Woodrow would take his place, who would put matters to rights.

We have given the facts as we have received them, and let the reader take them at what they are worth. There is a mystery about the delay in the submission of the report on vernacular books, which ought to be cleared up. It is for the Government to consider whether there is not an eye to trade somewhere, and whether the Government ought to support and foster a spirit of speculation in its educational officers at the expense of independent action on the part of private authors. For a really healthy school literature we should leave the field open to the public at large, and make our selection of what is really good and useful, and not throw the weight of Government patronage against it and in favour of a few, whose official position and influence enable them to drive all competitors out of the market, and secure them a monopoly.

THE REVOLUTION AT BARODA.

SUCH is the title of a pamphlet by Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir Taleyarkhan. It is written in queer English, but the writer is earnest and consistent. From 1871 he has been agitating the Baroda question. Including the present publication he has issued no less than four pamphlets on the subject, viz., "Baroda affairs in 1871," "the impending Revolution in 1873-74," "The political situation at Baroda," and "the Revolution at Baroda in 1874-75." Mr. Taleyarkhan is a bold advocate of reform at Baroda. He gives a passible description of the Court of Baroda. He says: "Mr. Dadabhai and his party were not free from the danger of being poisoned, while the life of the Resident himself was boldly attempted. The vile associates of the Chief were so deeply sunk in avarice, under the enjoyment of bestial authority and sensual pleasures, that they were incapable of even believing that they could be absolutely deprived of all these, when their acts were unquestioned before by the same Government. If they were scarcely prepared to believe in this, it is not surprising that they were not at all willing to divest themselves of all their dear power in favour of the "purdasis," who had nothing whatever to do with Baroda before, without making desperate efforts to unmake them altogether." With regard to the charge of poisoning against the Gaekwar he observes:

"We now come to the graver question of the Baroda Chief's alleged crime of attempting to poison Colonel Phayre. Whether it is legally proved against him or not is not such an important circumstance as the facts which seemed to have led the Durbar party to entertain that wicked design. Too much of public sympthy has been lavished on the accused Prince, which is justifiable so far as the people have but now commenced to have an anxious thought as to preserving their own reigning dynasty. All the vehement and excited writings in his favour could only mean, not that His Highness should be restored to the *gadi* irrespective of any just conclusion derived from the several grave accusations now hanging over him, but that it should be fearlessly ascertained whether or not he had attempted to murder the Queen's representative, and whether, even if the capital charge is not fully established against him, his general incompetence and other sins are not sufficient for his final withdrawal from the Baroda kingdom in favour of another successor. We can afford to lose Mulharrao if he is proved guilty, as in that case it is not possible that any other Indian prince is known so abandoned as the ruler of Baroda. I do not see any good that would accrue from such an impassioned advocacy of Mulharrao as is now common with an influential portion of the Indian press. Supposing that he could be reasonably suspected of the crowning act of wickedness, there would be a considerable gain to the country by leaving him to his fate, and exerting ourselves to secure the Baroda kingdom to another and a worthier Native Ruler. Even his conviction, however, would not debar us from urging every extenuating circumstance in this behalf. and the sympathy expressed towards him in his direction would differ much from the present ill-considered cries to restore him to the throne."

He thus comments upon the evidence:

"Nothing appears more improbably that the Bbow Punekur should have connected any such plot to ruin Mulharrao for in that case the witnesses on the side of the prosecution could have been made to give us some clue of their relations with him. Had he made any attempt, his utterly insignificant position, compared with that of the Chief, would have speedily connected his name with the affair, and the gentle-

men representing the Defence would have been able to create in our minds the direct suspicions against him. But nowhere do we find his name suggested with any serious emphasis. Conversant as he was with the Durbar doings and intentions, such circumstances as the Resident servants proceeding to the palace in the night, and the Chief and his personal companions always burning with rage as to the hostile conduct of Colonel Phayre, might well have suggested with Bhow Punekur the probability of the Durbar attempting to remove the Colonel from their way—for such a course, it will be remembered, would not be quite strange to a Baroda Chief and his abandoned parasites. Damodhur Punt Private Secretary to the Guicowar, would have indeed thought more of saving his own master, to whom he owed all his wordly gain, than saving any other person, supposing he and his Chief were innocent and others had plotted against them.

Was it possible, then, that Damodhur Punt, Eshwuntrao, and Salim had adopted this design without Mulharrao knowing it, with a view to get rid of an officer who would have always been a stumbling-block in the way of their wrongful gains and villainous conduct? Having received large gifts from the Chief, and their interest in proclaiming him innocent being evident, the Residency servants would probably have mentioned the names of Damodhur Punt and other Durbaris, if it was only they who had instigated them to do the act. Supposing even they had initiated the instigation, it was not possible that they should not have communicated their plan to the Chief, who was more than accessible to any communications which countenanced or furthered any of his much cherished desires. If they had entertained the notion of killing the Resident, it was not simply because they wished to make their position in the Durbar safer, but also, and more especially, because they could have won the undying gratitude of the Chief himself. And how could they have earned that gratitude if they did not communicate their plan to him, and endeavour to share in his own conceptions and anxieties in relation to the plot, so that he might be fully sensible of their arduous exertions even if they had not succeeded? They could not possibly have hatched the plot without the knowledge and sanction of their Chief, whose connection with it would form their most desirable safeguard, while their claims on his favour would be strengthened in a manner unequalled by any other incident. That they should have yielded to the representations of the Bhow Punekur party, if any were made, is much more improbable, for it is difficult to see what gain at all they could have expected by joining such a conspiracy. Mulharrao's existence and freedom were dearer to them than anything that might have favoured the object of an officer of the British Government whom they heartily hated and wished away from Baroda.

Supposing Mulharrao organized the conspiracy, was it possible that he held for this purpose a direct communication with Residency servants? When it is alleged that an influential prince like Mulhrrrao, if he had intended murder, could not have been so foolish as to place himself in the hands of such menials as Pedro, Nursoo, or Rowjee, such an argument is no doubt catching to people at a distance, who are not personally, and therefore keenly, aware of the worth of the Chief, or the traditional conduct of the Durbar. I can conscientiously state that there are many grounds on which to infer the possibility of the Chief having had personal communication with the aforesaid persons. The uncompromising and never-ending opposition of the Resident had compelled Mulharrao to resort to every conceivable plan of learning the intentions and movements of the Resident and those who sought his advice and protection. Such as are thoroughly acquainted with Native Chiefs like Mulharrao would see at once that their low mental and moral calibre would naturally lead them to form secret and low alliances, especially so when the severe temper of a British Agent renders thorough friendliness between them impossible. His Highness himself confesses that he used to receive information from the Residency servants, nor has the Defence thought proper to advance any evidence to disprove the statement of Prosecution witnesses that they had been at the palace at unusual hours to hold conferences with the Prince and receive his commands. Had nothing about poisoning the Resident been thought of, it was open for the Defence to present circumstantial and positive evidence revealing the actual affairs in connection with the visits of the Residency servants to the palace. If murder was unthought of, what would have been forthcoming on the part of the Defence would be not passive but active resistance, raising in us a firm conviction that no such conference as that described could ever have taken place with Mulharrao. There were several reasons why the Chief could have freely mentioned his design to the Residency servants. He could not possibly have anticipated that an independent Prince like himself would be all of a sudden subjected to such a degrading measure as arrest. He knew, again, that the menials, over whom he had the most powerful influence on account of the immense resources at his command, had every temptation to cling to his side and keep the plot secret. For a long time past, the Residency people used to be rewarded and otherwise aided by the Durbar, and they would rather sympathize with the Chief than with the Resident, who did not conform to the traditional relation so much in favour at Baroda. The Residency servants were thus bound with the Durbar by the strongest possible ties, while none of them could presume to go against the wishes of the all-powerful Guicowar, who in an extreme case could easily make them if he wished that to be done."

Mr. Taleyarkhan makes the following observations on the new policy of Lord Northbrook:

"In twice nominating a High Commission to inquire into the conduct of the Baroda Chief, the Imperial Ruler of India has not only given a willing chance to several millions to free themselves of their sad and prolonged woes, but has also indirectly impressed on the public mind that as the Paramount Power has sufficient courage to chastise the mightiest Native Ruler who in his own way imperils the established imperial principle of the country, it will also not fear to meet the challenge of its own subjects, if it is properly projected, and aims to exact a more edifying conduct, or a less unselfish and more liberal policy. It need not be understood that if once such Commission be recognized the British Government will be able to hurl from his throne any chief it chooses. Nor would every chief guilty of misrule be liable to be arraigned before a Commission. The very fact that the British Government has devised a very unobjectionable and efficacious method to take definite notice of the maladministration of a Native State, has well strengthened the hands of Political Agents, who would now be more willing to enforce reforms by pacific means than allow disorders to grow until they exasperate all parties, and needlessly add to popular bitterness. Some such deep but efficient policy is, we believe, at present carried out by a civilan Political Agent of high temper and transcendent abilities, in a peninsula honeycombed with numerous petty States most peculiarly situated and most difficult to manage. If the result of the Baroda Commission renders Native States more apprehensive of the will and power of Residents, the same thing, *i.e.* the creation of Commissions, furnishes them with an antidote. If they have reason to be dissatisfied with the pressure put on them by the Residents, they can demand a public Commission, which they are hardly likely to do except in very extreme cases, such as that of Baroda. Any Commission that may hereafter sit will not necessarily hold an inquisition upon the personal conduct of a Chief, as has been done at Baroda. Generally, the States liable to a public inquiry would practically bring before it their evil counsellors rather than the Chiefs themselves. The change that would come upon a State whose bad servants have been exposed and punished, need not be explained. Whenever an extreme case requires the deposition of the Chief himself, or a virtual assumption of his administration by the British Government, Baroda is likely to be held as a noble instance of such benevolent intervention."

We have thought it proper to give copious extracts from the pamphlet, because it is interesting to see what a Bombay reformer, not running with the current of popular opinion, has to say on the subject. Mr. Taleyarkhan seems to entertain extreme opinions on the Baroda question, but it is as well that the English public should note that there are two sides to native opinion on the subject.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

THERE ARE some newspaper writers, who are determined to have a war with Burma. They are imputing all sorts of hostile motives to His Golden-footed Majesty, although it appears from stray reports that come from Mandalay that he has no intention to quarrel with our Government. Great preparations it is reported are being made at Mandalay for the reception of Sir Douglas Forsyth. In the meantime comes a rumour that Sir Douglas has been instructed by the Government of India to demand satisfaction from the Burman Court for receiving with honors Lee See Tahee, a Chinese General, who is said to be implicated in the murder of Margary, and therefore an enemy to our Government. We can hardly credit this statement. Our Government cannot recognize Lee See Tahee as an officer of the Chinese Government; whatever complaint it may have against him, it must make the same to the Chinese Government, and if it does not receive satisfaction from that Government, it must act as its sense of honor may direct. If the Chinese General has been deputed to Burma as an Envoy, and if he has been received with usual honors, we do not see how can our Government take that act as an affront to itself. Suppose Prussia and France were in war with each other, would Prussia be justified in quarrcling with England for receiving an Envoy from France. No rupture has taken place between China and British India, and yet it is said that His Burman Majesty should not have received the Chinese Envoy. Could the force of absurdity go further?

WE ARE sorry to hear that difference of opinion have occurred between Sir Madhava Rao and Sir Richard Meade in certain important matters connected with the administration of Baroda. Sir Madhava if we are informed aright would not suffer himself to be dictated to by Sir Richard Meade; he is responsible for the general administration of the State, and he must have his own way. And we think he is right. He has been appointed by the Government of India in the same way as Sir Richard Meade, and if our Government do not give him full latitude of action, it will still more complicate matters in Baroda and damage its own character.

WE ARE glad to observe that Sir Richard Temple's support of Dr. Sircar's Science Association is bearing fruit. Mofussil zemindars are coming forward liberally in aid of the Association. It gives us great pleasure to announce that Babu Annodapersad Roy of Cossimbazar has subscribed Rs. 4500 towards the establishment of the Association. This gentleman is noted for great public spirit and liberality. He is a patron of schools and hospitals in his own district and in his estates in Tipperah, and has laid out large sums of money for works of public utility. He did much to assist his tenantry in Tipperah during the late Famine. His princely donation in aid of the Science Association is in keeping with his wonted liberality, and we hope his worthy example will be followed by other wealthy zemindars in the Mofussil.

LAST FRIDAY'S meeting of the Calcutta Justices shewed that they were now a happy family. Both the Chairman and the Justices seem to be contented with their lot. Speculation is afloat as to how this happy change has been brought about. Some seem to think that it was the threat held out by Sir George Campbell for the abolition of the Justices, which quieted the more obstreperous of them; others that it is the conciliatory policy of Sir Richard Temple, which has disarmed opposition; and others again that it is the gradual thinning of the ranks of the Opposition, which has deprived it of its original strength. All these speculations are beside the truth. Those who have carefully studied the history of the Municipal Corporation of Calcutta will doubtless have seen that since the elimination of the Bengal, Behar, and Orissa Justices the Chairman has lost his reserve force and learnt to respect the independent Justices. An attempt was made by Sir George Campbell in Lord Ulick Browne's time to repair this loss by giving him a "lot" of Mahomedans and others, with whom he carried on war for some time, but these ineffective men were no match for the disciplined soldiery constituting the opposition, and so their noble commander collapsed. Lord Ulick Browne was succeeded by Mr. Horace Cockerell, who was too gentlemanly to fight with sinister arms, and we had therefore no *scandulum magnum*. Mr. Hogg then returned, and came back with a new "constitution" altogether. He shewed no fight, except on the market question, in which he was signally defeated; he would have probably been drowned in the storm, if he had not taken the help of those who were usually called the Opposition; after this things went on as merrily as a marriage bell until the Busti and Assessment questions arose, on which there were reasonable compromises made on both sides. Thus the credit of the present happy feeling in the Corporation is mainly due to the Chairman, who has "educated" himself to a proper appreciation of his position and responsibilities. The Chairman by his moderation, good sense, and conciliation has removed all cause of opposition, and the Opposition do not oppose, because there is so little to oppose!

WE COULD scarcely believe that immediately after the educational durbar at Delhi held by Lord Northbrook a proposal should come from the Director of Public Instruction of the Punjab for the abolition of the local College. The College is certainly expensive, but its results have been highly satisfactory. As a contemporary observes, the highest honours that have ever been taken by a student of Northern India were taken by a graduate of the Delhi College; and last year, out of nine under-graduates who presented themselves for B. A. examination eight passed, two in the first class, and one of these higher than any student in the North-Western Provinces or the Punjab. His Excellency the Viceroy, in recently distributing prizes at Delhi, recognised the excellent part played by the Delhi College in our educational system, and said that the reputation which this institution had achieved gave an additional value to the University honours gained by its students. A graduate, Lord Northbrook said, would be proud to assert that he had won his degree at the Delhi College. Notwithstanding all this, it is proposed to abolish the Delhi College. We do hope that Lord Northbrook will not sanction the proposal of the Punjab Government.

THE LAST GAZETTE contains the names of eleven persons appointed Municipal Commissioners for the Suburbs of Calcutta, of whom seven are Europeans and four natives. The natives are all Government servants, or pensioners, and most of the Europeans are likewise Government servants; very few of the lot have any extensive property or abiding interest in the Municipality. Of course the nominations

have been made by the Chairman and his Vice, and the Government has been made a tool in their hands; but in the name of the rate-payers of the Suburbs we must protest against this swamping of the independent members and of those whose valuable estates are at stake by such a tide of official dummidom. The people at large would infinitely prefer a Housmann in the person of the Chairman to such a coterie of officials, who are only intended to serve as buffers for the Chairman and enable him, under the ægis of a corporation, to do what he would never venture to do in his own name.

WE LEARN from a casual correspondent that the late Colonel Guthrie's collection of Indian antiquities and works of Art lately sold in London for about £7000 the famous jade drinking-cup of Jehangir realising only £60. The Colonel's collection of old coins remains yet unsold, and for it the most forward bidders are, we hear, the authorities of the Berlin museum, and those of the Fitz William Museum of Cambridge. As the collection is rich in rare Indian coins, its proper place should be the Indian Museum; but with a body of Trustees all buried in "tar and feathers," and innocent as the babe just born of all knowledge of, and interest in, Indian Antiquities it is hopeless to expect any move in that quarter. The fifty-thousand rupees annually granted by Government for that Institution all go for glass jars, and fat salaries for officers who have nothing to do, but occasionally to stumble on some imaginary microscopic mollusc or crustacean, and nothing can be spared for muniments of ancient history. Nor, is there such hope of action on the part of the churls of the Asiatic Society, who under the present regime have become so intensely physical and anti-Indian. We wish Sir Richard Temple would make a grant from his provincial budget for the purchase of this valuable collection for Bengal; or Lord Northbrook secure it for the Indian Museum in the hope of some one hereafter being appointed to the Trust who will be competent and willing to look to some thing more important than stray feathers.

THE ASSESSMENT appeals in Calcutta will begin on the 17th instant. Although the thunder and lightning of the last season have greatly purified the atmoshpere, there are still bad signs here and there. It is to be regretted that whatever the Justices attempt to do intentionally or unintentionally, there is something suspicious about their proceedings. Now the law declares that an appeal must be made before three clear days of the day of appeal, and as Thursday has been appointed for the hearing of appeals, Sunday is the last day for filing appeals, which being a close holiday, applications for appeal must be made on Saturday, and that day is again half holiday. We cannot believe that Thursday has been appointed the day of a appeal with the intent of robbing the appellants of a day, but such is the impression unfortunately produced upon the minds of the appellants. We are, however, glad to learn that appeals will be received to-day. Then in some cases the notice of enhanced assessment has been served on Saturday, leaving intending appellants scarcely time to think over the matter. The assessment has been again increased in some cases most arbitrarily and capriciously. We hope a cause-board will be published in time allowing the appeals to be heard in order of their dates or filing, and dividing them in such number for each day as to prevent that over-crowding and turmoil which be came a perfect scandal last time.

WE ARE glad to observe that the theory of the connection between *village* drainage and the epidemic fever of the malarious type as cause and effect, which we have urged in these columns for the last ten years, has at last found favor with our rulers. We read the following in the *Delhi Gazette*:

"Sir John Strachey has determined to deal with the drainage difficulty of the Canal Districts in a really statesmanlike manner. His Honor having visited the worst tracts in his last tour, became convinced that the evil was one which would admit of no half measures, and he has accordingly issued orders to advance money from the local funds for the immediate prosecution of the drainage works leaving the ultimate incidence of the charge to be settled hereafter. Strenuous efforts are therefore being made to apply a remedy to the worst affected tracts before the commencement of the approaching rainy season; no fewer than seven special officers being employed on the Ganges Canal drainage and three on that of the Eastern Jumna Canal; while an Assistant Engineer with his subdivision establishment, and a body of a thousand labourers, have been lent from the Agra Canal.

Here is the true ring of administrative vigour. We all know what mischief the Canal Works have produced in the North Western Provinces, leading to the depopulation of villages from fever, and how the engineers and doctors are divided on the subject. But Sir John Strachey is not a man to be scared away by engine-men or medicine-men, and he has boldly come to the rescue of the suffering villages. What a contrast is his action to the apathy, which characterized the Bengal Government in this sad business of the epidemic fever! Here thousands and thousands have been carried away by the fell disease, and the attention of Government has been repeatedly called to the causes of the disease, but it has stood unmoved as a rock. While Sir George Campbell displayed abnormal activity in all departments of administration, he did nothing, absolutely nothing in this matter of life and death with millions of the Queen's subjects. We have labored long in these columns to prove that defective drainage was the cause of the epidemic fever, and mentioned several places where the theory could be tested at a small expenditure, but nothing has been done towards that end. We hope Sir Richard Temple will redeem the character of the Bengal Government in this matter and take steps to save the lives of hundreds and thousands, who are carried away by the epidemic fever. He need not go farther than the vicinity of the metropolis. Let him direct his attention to Sibpore, and if he finds the experiment successful there, he will not we hope hesitate to extend the operations to other places. We need hardly repeat that roads, embankments, or railways are not *per se* productive of malarious fever. It is where they run transversely to the drainage channels of villages and thereby prevent the monsoon water from finding its natural outlets, that such injurious consequences arise. Where these roads run parallel to the drainage course no harm occurs. We mention this elementary truth again because it has been not unfrequently advanced by way of refutation of our theory, that the fever has broken out in and depopulated places where *pucca* roads, embankments or railways are not to be seen.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

The *Saptahic Samachar* says that the proposed rent law will be ruinous to the ryots. Except the clause which denies the right of appeal to the Zemindars from the decision of the collectors, it will be every way favorable to the latter. The mischief will arise from the circumstance of several ryots having different claims and interests being involved in the same suit where the collectors will invariably award the highest rate of rent claimed and the occupancy ryots will be reduced to the condition of mere tenants-at-will.

Referring to the new rent bill the *Hallisahar Patrica* is of opinion that for the peace of the country and the interest of the ryots the bill should be so modified that the collector may have summary jurisdiction only in cases where ryots become recusant to pay rent at fixed current rates. Cases arising from demands for enhanced rates and from proposals of re-measurement of lands should be disposed of by the civil courts as now.

The *Samachar Chundrika* notices with regret that the Government has not recognized the services of Babu Gopee Laul Parray of Pakour by conferring upon him some title of honor. This Zemindar has established claims upon Government by various acts of charity and munificence, while many people have been honored for solitary cases of benevolence.

The *Surcedh* says that the importation and extensive use of Manchester manufactured native cloths have reduced the weavers of Santipore and Dacca to utter destitution. The same fate has overtaken a class of weavers of the Mymensing district who regarding agricultural pursuits as degrading have in a body turned into *Vishnuvite* beggars or *Boiragees*.

A new weekly vernacular paper under the name of the *Sunmiluni* has been ushered into existence in the Dacca district. Rather than make a profession of his principles in the opening number the Editor proposes to be judged by his merits.

We are sorry to record the death of the *Probhat Sumeer* a paper which gave great promises of future excellence, and the cessation of which is a loss to the cause of vernacular journalism.

The *Sahachar* thinks that the disclosures made during the trial of Mulhar Rao Gaekwar about the conduct of the residents at the courts of the feudatory princes of India call for some reform of the system. As a rule only military officers who have done no service nor have by their official career established any special claims to high political appointments are appointed to these posts. They are generally men of hot temper who have risen in the service by efflux of time and possess little or no experience of business or Indian politics. This system ought at once to be done away with. Except when men like Sir Henry Lawrence turn out, these appointments should not be given to military officers, but should be filled by men of political experience well tried in the service and who possess the qualities of moderation, patience, coolness, gentleness, and politeness. Residents should be instructed not to meddle in every affair of the native governments. No local government should have any power to interfere with any native Government. The reports submitted by the residents should not find publicity. The Government of India at the same time, should be more liberal and should not throw obstacles in the way of princes whose measures of reform might go beyond the system obtaining in the British dominions. The Government now acts on *exparte* opinions of the Residents, it should call for annual reports from the several princes on the conduct and general deportment of the residents stationed at their respective courts.

The above paper deprecates Parliamentary discussions of the proceedings in connection with the trial and deposition of the late Gaekwar of Baroda. There can be no doubt about the unfitness of the prince and about the justice of the punishment meted out to him. The discussion will only bring to light some of the mistakes of Lord Northbrook which it is not desirable.

Alluding to the petition of the zemindars of Dacca, and their proposal of depriving the ryots of their permanent occupancy rights in case they prove defaulters, the *Shomeprokash* says that considering the character and conduct of some of the Zemindars and Talookdars this provision will have the effect of eventually depriving all ryots of the rights created by Act X. of 1859. They will have some pretext or other to shew the ryots as defaulters and ultimately snatch from them their rights.

The *Bharut Sungskaruck* thinks that if England stops quiet in ignominious neutrality notwithstanding the overbearing insolence of Prussia towards Belgium, there will be reasonable suspicion in the the public mind of the power and influence of England and she will not be in a position to shew her face in Europe.

The *Samachar Chundrika* calls the attention of the authorities of the Eastern Bengal Railway Company to the following defective arrangements. 1. Insufficient number of third class carriages on Saturdays and Mondays when numerous passengers travel, 2ndly. Want of provision for supply of water to the passengers in the trains. 3rdly Exclusion of passengers from the Nyhatty Station except a few minutes before the arrival of the trains. As the passengers come from great distances this order is felt as a hardship and many who resorted to this line from across the river have now recourse to the East India line.

The *Burdwan Procharika* finds fault with the Lieutenant Governor for granting permission to the Commissioner of Burdwan to make Howrah his head-quarters. First the removal of the Commissioner's office from Burdwan was itself an evil for which no reasonable excuse exists. Again to sacrifice public convenience for the Commissioner's personal convenience is an indifference to the necessities of the public service. Some public reason ought to be assigned for this uncalled-for change.

The *Dacca Prokash* says that the panic which has seized the people of East Bengal on account of the reported prevalence of distructive maggots in fishes and which deters most people from using them as an article of food to their great hardship and inconvenience, has scarcely any reliable foundation. As this abstinence has put both consumers and vendors to great inconvenience he recommends an official enquiry and publication of the results of that enquiry.

Correspondence.

AIDED SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—The reason of my holding pen to-day is to inform you the particulars in which the village middle class English aided schools are now placed. We know not in what proportion the Government now grants aid to this class of institutions. We see the aid of Rs. 18 has been granted to one school on an establishment of Rs. 48 per mensem, while to the another Rs. 16 only on Rs 53. The aid now-a-days granted to this class of schools does not exceed Rs. 20. Perhaps the Government has not now any rule for sanctioning aid to village schools as formerly: it now gives whatever it likes: Besides special grants for furniture, school-houses &c., are very rarely given now. But this would not have much injured the rural schools had they been allowed to retain their former aid and not subjected to a periodical reduction. The schools of the present and earlier days are now suffering much under a miserable reduction of aid at the time of every revision, although they kept up their improvement fairly well, and the teachers instead of being promoted for their efficiency are thrown, quite contrary to justice and common sense, into the reduced salary—I will here mention a school for instance—to Daudirhat M. C. school the aid granted was Rs. 36 and the Head-master's salary Rs. 40 per mensem, but at the time of revision, notwithstanding the good results of the school, the aid was reduced to Rs. 25 and the Head-master's salary to Rs. 30 only. The Head-master who toiled hard all along for his school, and deserved promotion in consequence was sadly obliged to leave the post and all other teachers except the second shared the same fate: For this reason competent men enter only in village M. C. schools to fly away at the very first opportunity or if they remain at all, it is only for 5 years when a reduction of their pay is sure to be made. In fact efficient teachers are disinclined to enter such schools not only for the pay being positively insufficient for them but for fear also of the cruel reduction after a period of 5 years. Besides they have little hope of promotion. In

the face of so many disadvantages they would have thought themselves fortunate had they not been liable to a secret and cruel arrangement with the members. This does not complete the misery of the poor pitiable village school masters, they are subjected even to an irregular payment of this reduced and substracted pay, and if they have not learnt to suffer patiently like an ass they are made to take rest from their school labor. There is no remedy in appeal in case of any disagreement with the members. On the occurrence of such a miserable case the teachers are sure to lose their posts though they be as innocent as infants. Nor there is any one to recognise the qualifications of teachers and to reward them materially except a few lines on a piece of paper. Formerly Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors had power to appoint, promote and transfer teachers and the result was the improvement of schools under competent teachers. But the power of appointing teachers has now been given to the members and with it the power of promotion and transfer has gone from the Inspectors and Deputy Inspectors. In case of a vacancy in any school the Inspectors formerly promoted the qualified teachers under them but now the members search after a new and a titled man, as if title makes a competent teacher and school masters are left to serve on the same pay, nay even on periodical reduction in the same post. In conclusion I beg you to say that if you please, Mr. Editor, take up the case of the poor village school masters and use your able hand to bring their miseries to the notice of those who can remedy them. you will confer a great boon on the poor and pitiable teachers.

Yours obediently
5th *June* 1875. J. N. GHOSH.

A CURE FOR PILES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

SIR,—I feel it my duty to make known to the public and my fellow-sufferers that there is a very simple mode of treatment for the permanent cure of piles by a Madrassee Dr. Pursooram, a native of Tanjore, who has lately arrived in Calcutta and possesses hundreds of unexceptionable testimonials from eminent Doctors and gentlemen about his marvellous cures. The pile drops down by mere application of medicine and the suffering is nothing compared to the operation performed by the Doctors. He thoroughly cured and eradicated three of my piles of 6 years standing in the course of two or three weeks, and I can confidently certify from my own experience that his treatment is quite harmless and life in no way at risk. If any person suffering from the above complaint would like to undergo his treatment, he may call over at No. 22 College Street where Dr. Pursooram can be found any day between 1 and 3 P. M. and I can fully satisfy him on all points if he will call over at my office No. 15 Chowringhee Road, and will also describe the man for identification.

I may also add that he can cure fistula and scrofula.

Yours &c,
STEPHEN E. AVIET.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.	Rs.	As.	P.
Jhansie Reading Room	13	4	0
G. A. Glascott Esq., Lokenathpore	13	4	0
Captain A. N. Phillips, Nowgung	13	4	0
Pundit Kasheenath, Futtehpore	6	10	0
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,, Bolak Chand, Gya	13	0	0
,, Mohendronath Dutt, Ray Bariely	13	4	0
,, Oopendronarain Roy, Burdwan	6	10	0
,, Gobindpersad, Monghyr	13	4	0
,, Nuddia Chand Dutt, Pooree	6	0	0
,, Jodoonath Roy, Midnapore	13	0	0
,, Beesombhor Bose, Cuttuck	10	0	0
,, Bhogobutty Churn Mookerjee, Arrah	13	4	0
,, Gopee Lal Parai, Pakoor	26	8	0
,, Ramdoolal Khan, Santipore	10	0	0
,, Chundernarain Sing, Bhagulpore	13	4	0
,, Bissonath Roy, Lucknow	20	0	0
,, Gungapersad, Bundelcund	6	11	0
,, Shamlal Mookerjee, Cooch Behar	10	0	0
,, Soonder Das, Lahore	6	4	0
,, Gonesh Chunder Mahapattur, Jaypore	10	0	0
,, Jodoonath Ghose, Allahabad	16	9	0
,, Peary Lal, Lahore	13	4	0
,, Ramapersad Chuckerbutty, Ampta	3	5	0
,, Hurrish Chunder Roy, Khooldeah	5	5	0
,, Rojony Kant Chatterjea, Jamalpore	3	4	0
,, Kumar Hurpersad Singh Bahadoor, Giddowr	13	4	0
,, Saroop Chunder Hazra, Burdwan	1	4	0
,, Womes Chunder Banerjea, Godda	5	0	0

MONEY MARKET.

June 12, 1875.

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES LOANS OF 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 10 years (1877) ...	Rs.	101	8	to	102 0
5	,, for 15 years (1882) ...	,,	107	0	to	108 0

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

Per 100 *Rs.*

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes ...	Rs.	102	8	to	102 12
4½	,, of 1870 Co.'s Rs. (1885)	,,	104	8	to	105 8
4½	,, of 1871 Co.'s Rs. (1881)	,,	104	4	to	104 8
4½	,, of 1872 Co.'s Rs. (1879)	,,	103	4	to	103 8
5½	,, of 1859-60 Co.'s Rs. (1879)	,,	109	4	to	109 8

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

Per 100 *Rs.*

6	Per Cent., of 1864 (due in 1884) ...	Rs.	112	8	to	113 0
6	,, of 1865 ... (1885) ...	,,	113	0	to	113 8
6	,, of 1866 ... (1886) ...	,,	113	8	to	114 0
6	,, of 1867 ... (1887) ...	,,	114	0	to	114 8
6	,, of 1870 ... (1890) ...	,,	114	8	to	115 0
6	,, of 1872 ... (1892) ...	,,	115	0	to	116 0

Government Notifications.

Calcutta Gazette.—*June* 9, 1875.

GENERAL.—*The* 27*th May* 1875.—The services of Mr. G. C. M. Smith, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Soopoole Division of the Bhagulpore District, are placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, of this Government, for the purpose of acquiring land for that department in the Patna, Shahabad, and Gya Districts. Mr. Smith is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 in those districts.

Mr. Frank Hunter Barrow, Acting Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to have charge of the Soopoole Division of the Bhagulpore District.

Lieutenant Leopold James Henry Grey, Assistant Commissioner, Lohardugga, is appointed to act in the Second Grade of Assistant Commissioners.

The 31*st May* 1875.—The Collector of the 24-Pergunnahs is appointed to be *ex-officio* Collector of Calcutta.

The 2*nd June* 1875.—Baboo Ram Bromha, Chatterjea, Sub-Deputy Collector, Contai, having resumed charge of his duties on the 5th April 1875, the unexpired portion of the leave granted to him in orders of the 18th March 1875 is cancelled.

The 4*th June* 1875.—Mr. Johu Delabare Gael, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, is appointed to act temporarily as Cantonment Magistrate of Dum-Dum.

The 5*th June* 1875.—Baboo Poorna Chunder Roy, Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to Baraset.

Baboo Girindro Nath Chatterjee Sub-Deputy Magistrate and Sub-Deputy Collector, is posted to Diamond Harbour.

The following notification is substitued for the one dated the 13th May 1875, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem :—

Baboo Rash Behary Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X of 1870 for the acquisition of land required for public purposes in the district of Howrah.

POLICE.—*The* 17*th May* 1875.—Mr. Henry Bayley, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Patna, is posted to Gya.

Mr. Charles Emile Fabre-Tonnerre, Assistant Superintendent of Police, on special duty in the Patna Division, is posted to Sarun.

Mr. Walter Fell Smith, Assistant Superintendent of Police, is posted to Patna from the date on which he may be relieved of his acting appointment as District Superintendent of Shahabad.

The 2*nd June* 1875.—Mr. Victor William Bertelson, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Northern Bengal (State) Railway, is allowed leave for two months and 29 days, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The 8*th June* 1875.—Mr. John Masters, District Superintendent of Police, Jessore is allowed leave on medical certificate for twenty months, under Section 3, Supplement F, of the Civil Leave Code, together with subsidiary leave for a period not exceeding 30 days.

REGISTRATION.—*The* 3rd *June* 1875.—Baboo Janoki Gir Gosain is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of the new Sub-district of Rayganj, in Dinagepore with effect from the 15th June 1875.

EDUCATION.—*The* 31*st May* 1875.—Baboo Kailas Chundra Sen, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Dacca, is transferred to Backergunge.

Baboo Saroda Prosad Roy, Deputy Inspector of Schools, Burrisal, is appointed to act as Additional Deputy Inspector of Schools, Dacca,

The 4*th June* 1875.—Baboo Koylas Chunder Ghose, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, was in charge of the office of Joint Inspector of Schools, Orissa Circle, in addition to his own duties, from the January to 6th March 1875.

The 5*th June* 1875.—Baboo Budha Nath Chowdry is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee of Dinagepore.

CUSTOMS.—*The* 3*rd June* 1875.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to vest Mr. C. P. Macaulay, Acting Deputy Collector of Customs, Calcutta, with the powers to adjudge any confiscation, penalty, or increased rates of duty within the limits prescribed by Section 219, Act VI of 1863 for Deputy Collectors.

MEDICAL.—*The* 31*st May*, 1875.—Mr. Vincent Blair Stork, who has transferred to the service of the Rajah of Hill Tipperah under orders of the 2nd may 1872, is premitted to return to the service of Government, and is appointed to be Medical Officer of Tipperah, *vice* Surgeon G. Hutcheson, resigned.

The 1*st June* 1875.—The orders of the 26th April 1875, appointing Dr. W. E. Battersby to Act as Civil Sergeon of Pubna, are cancelled at his own request. The services of Dr. Battersby are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India in the Military Department.

Advertisements.

No. A-16.

FROM

THE AUDITORS OF THE ACCOUNTS' OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR MAKING IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

TO

THE COMMISSIONER FOR MAKING IMPROVEMENT IN THE PORT OF CALCUTTA.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honor to report that we have examined your cash and store accounts for the half year ended 31st March 1875 and have found them to be correct.

The following statement shews your receipts and charges during the year 1874-75 together with the figures of the sanctioned Budget.

ITEMS.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Actual Amounts.
Receipts. Revenue Account.		
Jetties	5,03,150	4,83,162
Inland Vessels Wharves	1,54,000	2,47,730
Strand Bank Lands	1,00,500	95,382
Port Proper	4,18,446	4,25,483
Capital Account	5,19,549	19,81,443
Suspense Account	,,	1,13,250
Cash Balance on 1st April 1874	2,27,364	32,366
TOTAL	19,23,009	33,78,816

ITEMS.	Sanctioned Estimate.	Actual Amounts.
Expenditure. Revenue Account.		
Jetties	4,55,155	4,83,382
Inland Vessels Wharves	1,45,567	2,76,716
Strand Bank Lands	96,528	1,62,329
Port Proper	4,17,002	4,22,844
Capital Account	7,31,891	18,96,014
Suspense Account	,,	4,438
Cash Balance on 31st March 1875	76,866	1,33,093
TOTAL	19,23,009	33,78,816

3. Your financial position on 31st March 1875 as obtained from your books may be stated as follows :

ITEMS.	Wharves Jetties and Strand Bank Division.	River Division.	Total.
LIABILITIES.			
Capital Debt	,,	17,65,000	17,65,000
Net Earnings	15,32,462	5,46,494	20,78,956
Contribution for new work from Govt	74,584	,,	74,584
Do. from Baboo Chuttoo Lall's Ghat.	1,15,754	,,	1,15,754
Loan from Govt	37,98,004	,,	37,98,004
Deposits	7	215	222
TOTAL	55,20,811	23,11,709	78,32,520

ITEMS.	Wharves Jetties and Strand Bank Division.	River Division.	Total.
ASSETS.			
Value of Block	52,84,892	18,14,310	70,99,202
Reserve Fund	20,394	3,64,250	3,84,644
Investment on account of depreciation Fund	,,	1,06,460	1,06,460
Do. on account of Baboo Chuttoo Lall's Ghat	1,09,121	,,	1,09,121
Cash Balance	1,06,404	26,689	1,33,093
TOTAL	55,20,811	23,11,709	78,32,520

We have the honor to be,
GENTLEMEN,
Your obedient servants.
(Sd.) E. F. HARRISON.
Comptroller General.

Comptroller General's Office,
The 4*th June* 1875.

(Sd. JAS. TAYLOR,
Asstt. Comptroller General.

MEMO.

Published in accordance with the provisions of Section 53 Act V. (B. C.) of 1870.

By Order of the Commissioners,
G. H. SIMMONS.
Port Commissioner's Office, *Secretary.*
11*th June* 1875.

No. A-17.

FROM

THE AUDITORS OF THE ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE HOOGHLY BRIDGE.

TO

THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE HOOGHLY BRIDGE.

GENTLEMEN,

We have the honor to report that we have examined the accounts of the Hooghly Bridge for February and March 1875 during which the Bridge has been under your management, and have found them to be correct.

2. The following shews the receipts and charges for the period as compared with the figures of the sanctioned Budget.

Items.	Sanctioned amounts.	Actual amounts.
Receipts.		
Railway traffic	45000	
Receipts from local traffic	25200	15407
Hire of Steamer	1000	950
Value of Tools &c. paid by the Port Commissioners	23200	23200
Unexpended balance of 2200000 received from the Executive Engineer	60000	60000
Loan from Government	41800	41800
Deposits		1100
Miscellaneous receipts		623
Cash balance on 1st February 1875 received from the Executive Engineer		2985
Total ...	196200	146065
Expenditure.		
Interest	24908	24797
Establishment	11190	5097
Working expenses	5550	2895
Repairs	7500	...
Cash balance on 31st March 1875	147052	113278
Total ...	196200	146065

3. The Assets and liabilities of the Bridge account of 31st March 1875 were as follows, the value of the Bridge Block being taken at the amount communicated by the Government of Bengal in the P. W. D.

Items.	
Liabilities.	
Capital Debt	2200000
Loan for Newworks	41800
Net Revenue	10378
Deposits	1100
Total	2253278
Assets.	
Value of the Block of the Hooghly Floating Bridge	21,40,000
Cash Balance	113.278
Total	21,53,278

We &c.

(Sd.) EDWARD F. HARRISON
COMPTROLLER GENERAL.

Comptr. General's Office. / *The 4th June 1875.* (Sd.) JAS TAYLOR, ASSTT. TO COMPTR. GENERAL.

MEMO.

Published in accordance with the provisions of Section 26 Act IX (B.C.) of 1871 and Section 53 Act V (B.C.) of 1870.

By Order of the Commissioners,
G. H. SIMMONS.
Secretary.

Port Commissioners' Office. / *The 11th June 1875.* 131

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135 *Burtolla, Calcutta.* KEDARNATH BANERJEE.

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